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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 35TH BZNS CONGRESS

AU221632 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Sofia, May 22 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Ivan Mozgovoy, member of the CC of the C.P.S.U. and secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. He is heading the delegation of the CC of the C.P.S.U. to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian party and to the international meeting "For Triumph of Peace and Security in the World."

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, also attended the meeting, which passed in a comradely atmosphere.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr. Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Demokratische Bauern Partei Deutschlands and vice-chairman of the State Council of the G.D.R. The renowned political leader is heading the delegation of this party to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and to the international meeting "For Triumph of Peace and Security in the World".

Mr. Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice-president of the State Council, also took part in the cordial talks.

BCP Greetings

AU220851 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 May 86 pp 1, 4

["Greeting Message from the BCP Central Committee" to the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] read by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at the opening session of the Congress on 19 May at the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Home in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the BCP Central Committee most cordially and fraternally greets the delegates and guests to the 35th Congress of the BZNS and all united agrarians, conveying wishes for fruitfil work and good results.

Your congress is an important event in the political life of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This congress not only evokes the great interest of the united agrarians, but also of the communists, and of our entire public.

The 35th BZNS Congress is taking place immediately following the 13th BCP Congress, which specified and enriched the party program and raised the Leninist general line April of the BCP to a qualitatively new level, mapped out the tasks of accelerating the rates growth of our national income and of labor productivity, for the further construction of socialist society in our country. These historic tasks are the focus of your work and of your Congress as well. The fact that the BZNS has adopted these tasks as its program of action represents a brilliant, new expression of the traditional, strong, and long-standing alliance between communists and agrarians -- which is one of the chief political mainstays of the socialist system in our country. Our fraternal cooperation was tempered in the flames of the antifascist struggle, as well as in the constructive work of building socialism. Georgi Dimitrov, the teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people, earned tremendous credit in this respect. His ideas and postulates about the united people's front, his indefatiguable work for rallying all democratic and patriotic forces under the banner of the Fatherland Front in the struggle for the victory of socialist revolution and in builiding new society are immortal.

In fraternal alliance with the party of the Bulgarian Communists, loyal to its militant democratic and patriotic traditions, bequeathed by its remarkable leader, Aleksandur Stambolyiski, the BZNS has added glorious pages to Bulgaria's more recent history. Our two congresses are coinciding with the 30th anniversary of the April plenum, held by the BCP Central Committee in 1956, a plenum which carried out thorough changes in our development. This plenum created the necessary conditions for a consistent application of the Leninist principles and norms in the life of our party, in the life of our society, for a better assessment of the objective laws, of the people's needs and interests as a whole. The Leninist general April line of the BCP gave an accelerating impetus to our economy, science, and culture, it released the creative forces and energies of the working people in our country. Within only 30 years socialist Bulgaria was thoroughly and totally changed, its economic potential increased several times.

The April plenum of the BCP Central Committee played a role of historic importance for the further consolidation of the communist-agrarian alliance, for enhancing the role and position of the BZNS in the political system of socialism. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first builder of the Leninist April line, theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, universally recognized political leader and statesman, as well as heir and successor of Dimitur Blagoev's and Georgi Dimitrov's great cause, earned great credit in this respect.

The new incentives, which the April line gave to the communist-agrarian alliance produced great results, indeed. The BCP and the BZNS succeeded in leading the Bulgarian rural areas and villages from the backward and primitive agricultural methods to the contemporary development and highly efficient socialist agriculture. The questions of the country's industrialization within a short historical period could not have been resolved without the vigorous development of agriculture; the steady improvement of our people's living standard would have been impossible without this agricultural development.

The contribution of the BZNS to the construction of mature socialism in the development and functioning of our political system, in the consolidation of peace, was rewarded with well deserved recognition and high evaluation by the BCP.

In the struggle for the socialist reorganization of our agriculture numerous agrarians asserted themselves as distinguished machine tool operators and cattle breeders, as brigade leaders and leaders of labor units, as well as in their role as experienced agricultural leaders.

In their fruitful activities the BCP and the BZNS both learn from the experience and are inspired by the creative boldness of Lenin's great party. The historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress are of monumental importance not only for the Soviet Union, but for the entire socialist community, for the whole world. These successes exerted and will further exert a strong impact upon our country's sociopolitical life.

The active participation of the united agrarians in socialist construction and in expanding international cooperation represent convincing proof of the correct political trend and practical activities of the BZNS and of its leadership, headed by Comrade Petur Tanchev. The BCP Central Committee expresses fraternal and cordial gratitude and recognition to all united agrarians for the inspired and selfless efforts they devote to the upsurge of our socialist motherland, and wishes them creative, new successes in building developed socialism.

Comrades, no more than 15 years separate us from the end of this century. For our people these will be years of an even fuller expansion of their creative efforts and opportunities, for their innovative spirit, for their skill in thinking and acting in a revolutionary manner, for the purpose of implementing the scientific-technical revolution.

During the aforementioned period exceptionally important tasks must be accomplished on the basis of scientific-technical achievements. These tasks were assigned by the 13th BCP Congress and specified in the document entitled: "For a Qualitatively New Economic Growth," which was worked out under Comrade Todor Zhivkov's leadership. These tasks as regards labor, materials, and machines per production unit, will lead to an improvement of quality and an increase in the competitiveness of our country on foreign trade markets. In order to achieve these goals we need profound technological and technical innovations in material production, as well as a total improvement of the national economic management, of the structure, organization, and administration of science.

The BCP Central Committee is deeply convinced that your congress will correctly map out the new tasks of the BZNS in implementing the party's long-term strategy for scientific-technical revolution in our country and will mobilize all efforts, knowledge, skill, and the creative experience of the united agrarians for the achievement of the great goals which are facing the People's Republic of Bulgaria today and throughout the period up to the end of the century.

The new stage of the April agrarian policy extends even more the field of joint struggle for the communists and united agrarians. The strategic task is to considerably increase the production of grain, meat, milk, and other agricultural goods, and to ensure a better supply of high quality agricultural goods for our population, industry, and exports.

The tasks, involving great responsibility, which we are coping with in perfecting the basis and superstructure of our society, the tasks devoted to the further expansion of socialist democracy -- these tasks demand an improvement of joint work between the BCP and the BZNS. Qualitatively new questions are emerging from the necessity of building up and consolidating the self-governing organizations, of enhancing the role of the workers collectives as managers of socialist property, of expanding our socialist democracy. The importance of the problems which are facing us demand that we should cope with them as early as today. This year, in particular, is important and even decisive for the 5-year plan period, and this period is also of decisive importance. This importance stems from the need to meet the challenge of the next century. Through energetic, practical actions we must accomplish a drastic change for the better, as well as progressive changes in all sectors of life.

The BCP is convinced that the united agrarians will again, under the newly created conditions, manifest their lofty political efforts, their strict organization, discipline, and self-discipline, their habit of supporting words by deeds, and together with the communists, they will mobilize all our working people in a resolute struggle against shortcomings and negative phenomena.

Comrades, the chief task of our foreign policy is to preserve and guarantee world peace and security. The People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the other Warsaw Pact members is promoting a consistent strategy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism are trying to disrupt the military-strategic balance. They are pushing mankind toward the thermonuclear disaster, threatening life on our planet. In violating the universally accepted norms of international law, American imperialism is striving to impose its will upon other countries and peoples, creating new hotbeds of tension and situations of conflict.

The chief factor which stops the aggressive, imperialist circles and is creating conditions for the consolidation of peace is represented by the Soviet Union and by the other socialist community member-countries with the support of their own economic and defense potential, with their constructive foreign policy. The thoroughly analyzed plan to ending this century under the sign of peace and full nuclear disarmament, contained in the declaration isued by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and the consistent peace initiatives of the USSR and of the Warsaw Pact are expressions of this new political throught, of the new approach to international relations.

It is now more than ever necessary to establish a united front of all peace-loving forces for the sake of stopping the disastrous arms race and for decisively improving the worldwide political atmosphere.

The eternal and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is the cornerstone of our foreign policy. This policy is entering a qualitatively new stage of development today. The policy of comprehensive drawing together and of close mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union has become the cause of millions of people in our country -- communists, united agrarians, Komsomol members, and nonparty members.

The constant development of economic, political, and cultural relations with other socialist countries, the even closer coordination of joint efforts in all sectors of life -- this is the main trend of our foreign policy. We are devoting particular attention to the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact and of CEMA, to the perfection of the mechanism of our cooperation.

Our foreign policy is consistently focused on the consolidation of mutual confidence in the Balkan peninsula, upon active and mutual advantageous cooperation with our neighbours. Our country is consistently working for the transformation of the peninsula into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons, for the revival of the processes of detente. This is to the advantage of all peoples in Europe and in the World.

Our country is consolidating its relations with the developing states, it is actively supporting their struggle against the last, disgraceful relapses into colonialism, apartheid, and racism. Our country is actively participating in international forums, it is striving for relations based on equal rights and mutual advantage with all states.

The international activities of the BZNS plays a great role in asserting the peace-loving, foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. These activities contributed to the well-deserved prestige and respect which the BZNS enjoys among the progressive world public. We are convinced that, as in the past, the BZNS and the united agrarians, its members, will also in the future continue to contribute to the victory of peace and socialism, and to friendship and cooperation among peoples.

Comrades, loyal to the long-standing traditions, and enriched by the decisions of their congresses, the BCP and the BZNS will continue to march side by side in the struggle for the expansion of scientific-technical revolution and for the construction of developed socialism in our country, they will jointly enhance our motherland's prestige on the international scene.

May communist-agrarian unity further strengthen!

Long live our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

The BCP Central Committee 19 May 1986, Sofia.

FURTHER PROTEST MEETING ON OSMANOV'S DEATH

AU181926 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 17 May broadcasts a report of protest meetings and rallies in Razgrad Okrug, at which "the working people of Razgrad Okrug are censuring the inhumane and illegal acts of the Turkish authorities which led to the death of the Bulgarian citizen Akhmet Osmanov." The report includes a recording of a protest statement made by Komsomol member Bilyana Asenova from the village of Samuil on behalf of the youth of the region. Asenova emphasizes in her statement that "once again we realize and acknowledge that our true and only homeland is Bulgaria, a homeland in which we are able to study, work, engage in creative activity, and actively participate in our socialist construction." In a later broadcast at 1500 GMT, in reporting the same events, it is added that "protest telegrams were sent to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia."

Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 17 May also reports a protest meeting held by engineering workers of the "Energiya" accumulator plant in the town of Turgovishte to express "indignation at the tragic death of the Bulgarian citizen Akhmet Osmanov" and "to censure the criminal and arbitrary act of the Turkish authorities." According to the report, the protest program sent to the Turkish Embassy in Sofia in the name of the plant's collective stated that "the crime which has taken place in our time has been committed by a state which at all international forums claims to guarantee human rights for its citizens, and even allows itself to conduct campaigns concerning the status of the citizens in neighboring countries."

The Razgrad and Turgovishte protest meetings are also reported by Sofia BTA in English at 1536 GMT on 17 May.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH CONSTITUENCY IN PLOVDIV

AU221952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Workers from the 201st Electoral District in Plovdiv today had an election meeting with Comrade Mladenov, the candidate for people's deputy. The meeting was attended by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee, and other leaders of the okrug and the settlement system. In his speech, Comrade Petur Mladenov dwelt on the great transformations that had occurred in our country since the April plenum [1956] of the BCP Central Committee. In their speeches and statements, the electors expressed their support for the candidates of the Fatherland Front and put forth concrete instructions.

HUSAK SPEAKS AT PREELECTION RALLY IN PRAGUE

LD221032 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1304 GMT 21 May 86

[Speech by Gustav Husak, CPCZ General Secretary, at the final preelection rally in Prague's Palace of Culture on 21 May -- live in Czech]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear friends: Together with the other leading comrades present here, I am glad to be able to meet you at this rally which, as Comrade Kapek said, is the last one in Prague before the elections. I wish to pay tribute to, as (?Comrade) Kapek explained, the active approach, the awareness, the political organizational work, and the enlightenment of the people -- in short to the preparations for the elections, which are such a great state and political event. People are taking part in them, and giving up their time for them in Prague and, in effect, throughout our state.

Allow me to take this opportunity, on behalf of the highest party, state, and social bodies and on behalf of the leading comrades present, of course, to greet you, the citizens of Prague present here, cordially, as well as all the other citizens of Prague and of the whole of our state, on the great political event of the general elections to the representative bodies.

Our rally follows thousands of preelection meetings and discussions during recent weeks in the towns, factories, and villages throughout our country. At those meetings our citizens have been discussing, in a businesslike way, the election programs, the work that has been carried out, and the candidates who have been proposed. This has been a truly democratic exchange of views on the fundamental issues in our society and on the specific problems in the different localities. At the May Day celebrations, I praised the election program for Prague, and as I know, a great deal of work is going on in all large and small communities to draw up programs for what can be done for the future. At all these meetings, trust has been expressed in the policy of the CPCZ and the National Front as well as support for the program with which we go into the elections. This stems from our people being able to convince themselves at first hand that this policy is a correct reflection of their interests and gives clear and easily understood replies to the issues confronting us today. They realize what political, economic, and social stability means for them and their families in today's world, which is fraught with rapid change and considerable tasks, and they see the favorable prospects for our society that this policy provides.

The other political parties and all the social organizations of the National Front are going into the elections firmly united with the CPCZ. Communists and members of other political parties, those of no party affiliation, people of the old and young generations, and citizens with different world outlooks and religious faiths are united in the common desire to work for the peace and the prosperity of their socialist homeland.

The unity of the candidates of the National Front, upon whom all sections of society have agreed, corresponds to the class and nationality structure of our society. Of a total number of almost (?200,000) registered candidates for election, 43 percent are workers, 17 percent are cooperative farm workers, and 23 percent are members of the intelligentsia. More than 30 percent of them are women, and more than (?16) percent are young people under the age of (?35). This composition of candidates for the National Front on a nationwide scale is a guarantee that the working people have a decisive influence on what happens througout our state. From the registration that has been carried out, it also appears that for work, health, and a number of other reasons about one-third of those elected will be new candidates. We believe that the influx of new forces will lead into a further improvement of the activity of all the representative bodies.

Comrades, the basic points of the program for our further development, the aims we are pursuing and the ways in which we will put them into effect were comprehensively explained at the 17th CPCZ Congress. The program mapped out by the congress has been taken to heart by the whole National Front, and all its constituent sections. It has also been discussed in detail at preelection meetings by the candidates standing for election and by representatives of the CPCZ and other parties and social organizations of the National Front, state bodies, and national committees. Many correct thoughts, suggestions, and proposals have been expressed at these meetings on a wide variety of problems. This has also been reported in the media, therefore, I will concentrate only on a few matters.

We have recently been celebrating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ. The 65 years since it came into being have been filled with a continuous struggle for the rights of the working people, for national and social liberation, and for the victory of the socialist order. The history of the party confirms that the main purpose of all its activity has always been, still is, and will continue to be to ensure freedom and peace for our nations, social justice and a new status for the working man. [applause]

All this is more or less taken for granted in our country, but, if we look around the world at all the struggles for national and social liberation, we realize more fully the value of the great path we (?have traveled). That is why the CPCZ has won the trust and support of the broad masses of the people and has become the leading political force in our society. The 17th CPCZ Congress once again convincingly demonstrated the great political, ideological, and moral force and authority of our Communist Party. It also showed its ability to assert its vanguard role, to tackle creatively the tasks facing us toward the end of the 20th century, to unite our people, and to direct the further course of building our advanced socialist society. The program with which we go into the elections builds on the firm basis of the results of the past 5 years. We discussed this during the preparations for the 17th congress and during the congress itself.

At the preelection meetings, specific and convincing data was given on what you have achieved in the different localities, communities, districts, towns, regions, and republics of our state. There is no need to repeat these things. In Prague too, a lot has been achieved. The election program for the coming period, which I have already mentioned, provides good prospects for the further development of the city, and the necessary priority will continue to be given to this in putting into effect the conclusions of the 17th congress.

All the facts show that significant progress has been achieved in the past 5 years in developing the socioeconomic situation, in satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, in developing their education and culture, and in consolidating our socialist system and the international prestige of Czechoslovakia. It can be said that the bodies that won the confidence of our citizens in the last elections have fulfilled the main tasks the voters set for them. On this balance-sheet, which (?at the same time) builds on the results achieved throughout the period since the 14th [as heard] congress, and, over a broader timespan, on those achieved over the 4 decades of the struggle for a new life for our people, positive aspects predominate.

Since the last elections, our society has gone through a demanding test. We had to cope with new demands and with the consequences of far-reaching changes in the world economy, and resist imperialist attempts to slow down and complicate our development. Due to the correct policy and hard work of the Communist Party and the entire National Front, of the state and economic bodies, and above all due to the selfless work of the people, we succeeded, in these complicated conditions in fulfilling the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and further advancing the economy.

In my eyes the most important thing is that we have maintained and further improved the living standard of the people. The Federal Assembly has recently discussed the state final budget for 1985. It has shown that the expenses for the things that are usually called social consumption, for health care, education and culture, for pensions, sickness benefit, maternity grants and child benefits, and for other social spending of similar nature amount today to over Kcs 160 billion per annum. This is almost half of all the expenses in the state budget. I mention this because it illustrates yet again that the results of the common work are used above all for the satisfaction of the needs of the people. Looking at capitalist countries, we see that these particular expenses are subject to austerity and that this is particularly true about spending on social benefits. Conversely our socialist society stresses social economic benefit as a part of social economic development; the statistics confirm it.

The social advantages, guarantees of existence, and security of full employment is taken today especially by our young people as almost a natural thing. These things are not a problem in our country. This however, is far from being natural or obvious in today's world as such. Those who read newspapers and follow the media are well aware of the facts. For example, in advanced capitalist countries, advancement of the economy and of scientific-technical progress is connected with mass unemployment, which afflicts dozens of millions of people and above all young people. (?We might become almost indifferent to these facts on paper), but, when one speaks with the people from these countries, it sounds shocking the sort of problems this creates, not only of professional and social but also of an ethical nature. Capitalism does not and will not tackle the problem. I mention this as a contrast to the development of our society.

In spite of the overall positive balance we have been talking about, we are fully aware of the problems, weaknesses, and shortcomings in various areas. We talk about them openly and try to rectify them. These problems were openly discussed at preelection rallies. Deputies and candidates had to answer many concrete questions and to explain what we have to do, what we are able to do, what we have neglected, and what we cannot afford. We will take care that the critical and exacting approach that was also typical for the entire 17th CPCZ Congress will become a permanent feature of work of all bodies.

Comrades, the joint program of the CPCZ and the National Front for the forthcoming period assures the balanced development of all sections of society, the material and spiritual sphere, and the solving of present and future tasks. Sometimes people say to us, you always talk only about work and the economy; you forget about this and that, particularly culture, arts, and so on. No, we do not forget. Naturally we place emphasis on the thing that is the decisive question: the creation of resources and the national income.

The core of the program is the requirement to continue faster on the path of building a developed socialist society. What concerns us here is that Czechoslovakia should develop dynamically, as a modern, developed socialist state and have a lasting place of dignity in the world. What concerns us is that our citizens should have the certainties for life and work secured also in future years, so that they can work for their families and their homeland in peace, without fear for the future. That is no small thing. These are points of departure from which emerge concrete conclusions for the economic, social, political, ideological, cultural, and other areas, for our internal and foreign policy. This is no place to speak about [word indistinct].

When setting our future action, the inspiring thoughts expresseed at the 27th CPSU Congress were of great importance for us, and the whole of our public reacted very positively to the conclusions and ideas of the Soviet congress. The main thing in our program is the speeding up of the social economic development.

We set ourselves the goal of implementing the gradual modernization of the national economy, to improve its technical level. We want to continue building homes and other necessary buildings, to enrich the internal market, to increase the level of satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people, to perfect the system of education and improving qualification. In harmony with the created possibilities, we will continue to develop our social policy, to fulfill the prerequisites for solving some important social needs and problems -- we are aware of them -- and for increasing care for the environment. We consider it our duty to continue in the responsible securing of the external security of our state. In order to be able to fulfill these aims it is vital to increase the efficiency of the national economy and to secure the faster creation of sources of national income. This is also the point of departure for demanding tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the goals of the outlook up to the year 2000.

To achieve them it is vital to make better use of the possibilities and advantages of the socialist system, to produce better-quality work, to manage more effectively, to be more economical, to implement scientific and technical progress widely, and to develop cooperation above all with socialist countries. It is in the slogans, but all the main things are contained in this. It follows then that it is vital to found further economic growth, in particular on increasing the productivity of labor, on better use of the existing production capacities, and on making better use of raw materials and energy. We consider as particularly necessary a change in the quality of production, which must be given much greater attention everywhere. We complain about poor quality, where we come across it, who buys it, but we must all, including producers and consumers ensure that the question of quality, efficient work is implemented in all spheres. All this requires a substantial improvement of the standard of supervisory work at all levels from top to bottom.

The principles for and ways of tackling tasks that are connected with the improvement of the entire system of management and planning were discussed in detail at the 17th CPCZ Congress. Great effort will have to be exerted for their working out and the application in practice. It will be necessary to analyze our experience continuously with regard to management. This is not a simple issue. We cannot use capitalist recipes, and all socialist countries -- or at least their majority -- are seeking new ways. We are seeking them too, and we look round at what is being done elsewhere and how it works. Socialism is a young social system, and it must seek and create its methods in the process.

We all know that the promotion of our program targets will not be simple. We will have to change the methods and style of work, the practical approach of supervisory bodies in particular to overcome inertia, the strength of habit, red tape, and routine.

We still have some working people who prefer the well-tried ways rather than trying to promote demanding tasks that are often connected with obstacles and conflicts. Therefore it is necessary to support everyone who is exacting at work and to create such an atmosphere at all work places in our enterprises which enhances good quality and responsible work. This is inseparably connected with the fight to reinforce socialist principles, socialist norms, discipline and order, and the fight against all negative phenomena, of which there is quite a number, that slow down our progress. We have often spoken about this and repeated it. We will have to repeat it even more frequently in order to promote these correct ideas in life and practice. We must realize that the development in the world will not be simple today or tomorrow and that we have to face ever more exacting demands as a result. We are a country that produces and exports, facing competition everywhere, and, if we want to import and export, we must be able to hold our ground. This is, I would say, an external mirror that reflects the standard of production. Our people at home also keep wanting ever better and more up-to-date goods. This is the pressure on our production coming from all around.

We must proceed from the assumption that it is not possible to implement all our intentions immediately and all at once. I have heard about the course of the meetings in towns and villages. They all want something: here a school, there a nursery school or something else. Some things can be done, some not. It must also be said that we cannot afford everything. We cannot fulfill all demands however appropriate they are in the short term. Therefore, it is important to set the preference of tasks in all spheres and make a realistic assessment of strength and possibilities. Tackling a number of the issues will take time and the creation of necessary resources. We spread the implementation of our program conclusions to the period up to 2000. A crucial role is played here by the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Just take Prague, for example. There are so many things that must be done: reconstruction of old buildings, of the center of the city, transport, all sorts of things. Much has been done that we can express in numbers. The need, is even greater. We cannot have the manpower and funds to do everything in a short period even if we set demanding tasks for ourselves in this city and in the whole state.

It is of particular importance today that we do limit ourselves anywhere to only a verbal agreement with our program. (?This is far too simple.) It is necessary everywhere to tackle its practical implementation and to aim at concrete results, particularly in the economy but also in other areas.

Let us recall the fulfillment of the plan in the first months of this year so we can learn from it. Overall, the gross production was not bad. Not all enterprises, however, cope with more demanding tasks and especially of those of quality. The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government has discussed recently how to avoid this. They stressed the necessity of doing everything in order to fulfill this year's plan continuously and in all indices. It is an old trick to bargain for the lowest possible plan and to expect that it will be reduced; it is more comfortable. We must, however, advance and adhere to the minimum speed that has been decided uppon. We cannot suffer this comfortable approach. Therefore, such an emphasis has been put on the fulfillment of this year's plan as the 1st year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. We must also ask many enterprises -- actually their management -- to assume responsibility for their actions.

Comrades, a constant part of our policy, as the 17th congress emphasized, is to strengthen socialist democracy. The creative participation, energy, will, and determination of the broad masses, their strength, knowledge, skills, and experience harnessed in the struggle for social progress are an irreplaceable factor in implementing our objectives. We often have occasion to say this, but not always do we consult the people, listen to them, or provide for their participation. It is a question of ensuring that as many people as possible contribute in practice to implementing our program, that they feel that they are the real managers in their enterprise and in their country, and act accordingly. That is why it is so important to make full use of all the different forms of citizens' involvement in creating, implementing, and checking the fulfillment of the policy provided by our political system, the National Front, and the system of national committees.

Comrades, the preelection campaign rightly placed emphasis on the tasks of the national committees in the further development of socialist democracy. As the organs of people's power which emerged in the national democratic revolution, the national committees have accumulated immense experience and have made an important contribution to the results we have achieved. They are responsible for large sectors of the national economy and services. They administer, to a large extent, education, the health service, culture, and other spheres. They have under their authority as much as one-third of the expenditure of the state budget.

From this alone it is clear that they have great responsibility for the development of society and for satisfying the people's needs. Most of the national committees are carrying out their role successfully, they are striving to ensure that people have a good life in their respective towns and communities. We expect the new bodies which will emerge from the elections to further increase their efforts to ensure that all the national committees function according to the growing demands of society. It is a matter of making sure that democratic principles are consolidated in all their activity, that decison making is truly in the hands of the elected bodies, and not of paid functionaries of the system. It is a matter of ensuring that the national committees consult the citizens as much as possible and act on their views, that the people know what is going on at their national committees, what decisions are being made and how. The national committees must realize that they are organs of the people, that they are accountable to the people for their actions, and act acccordingly. We deem it particularly important for much greater attention to be paid to tackling the day-to-day needs of the people. There are places where, for example, progress has been achieved in improving services, but in this sphere too there still exist considerable unjustified discrepancies in the achievements of the various national committees, and this is something which affects every family. The same applies to the cleanliness appearance, and quality of our living environment in our villages and towns.

Much greater attention -- and the election programs provide for this -- must be paid to redeveloping inner city areas, and improving living conditions on housing developments where a large proportion of our population live today. There is no shortage of criticism on this subject either. We must also pay much closer attention to the maintenance and repair of the housing stock, to management of housing facilities -- in short, we must adopt a highly responsible approach to everything which affects the life of the people.

Comrades, it is only natural that the preelection meetings have paid exceptional attention to the current tense situation in the world. At the meetings, our people have expressed full suppport for Czechoslovak foreign policy which is aimed at ensuring a peaceful life and the security of our state in firm bonds of alliance with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. [applause] Our state has lived through some difficult times in its history, and it is still important to pay attention to peace, a calm life, and to preserving our freedom.

The coordinated foreign policy of the socialist community, the joint peace program which was also adopted by our 17th congress, and the peace initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, all demonstrate the firm will of the socialist countries to avert the threat of war, to begin the process of disarmament, to put forward constructive solutions to burning international problems, and to improve the international climate.

However, we see how the aggressive circles of imperialism continue their policy of militarization and confrontation. Concern is also aroused by, for example, the meeting in recent days of the Sudeten German Landmannschaft in Munich which was attended by senior officials of the Bonn government. Once again that meeting called into question the post-war set-up in Europe, and reiterated the claims of the Landmannschaft. For example, they spoke about the unresolved issue of our border, and they expect us simply to (?accept this) without a fuss. This again confirms the importance of the unity of the fraternal socialist countries, our involvement in the Warsaw Pact organization, and the strengthening of our defense capability for guaranteeing our national freedom and independence. The question of altering the border on our territory is a question of war or peace, and this is something which it is very difficult to triffle with.

Recently, the public in the world and in our country, too, has been paying great attention to the accident at the Chernobyl AES in the Ukraine. Immediately after the first information was received, our highest bodies adopted measures for the necessary measurements to be carried out on the whole our territory, several times a day. Regular and objective information has been given about the results and the development of the situation. We have all followed this. However, reactionary bourgeois propaganda shamelessly used the accident at Chernobyl to unleash an unprecedented and irresponsible anti-Soviet campaign. By this means it wanted to divert attention from the problems of disarmament, from the ban on nuclear arms tests, and other urgent questions. By totally unfounded fabrications and slanders it attempted to evoke a feeling of uncertainty and danger in people and to take advantage of their fears; and it also attempted to bring this into our public. Naturally, if such an event is exaggerated and dramatized, regardless of facts and reality, people will be frightened, will be afraid of what might happen, and how will it happen. Our authorities were making checks and if necessary measures would have been taken immediately -- but there was no need. However, we do not live somewhere on the moon -- and the Western media gets to our people (?one way or another) -- and so, a number of people were unnecessarily alarmed and this still continues in some places, but nonsensically.

I would therefore like to stress that there has been no danger to health in our country and thus no measures needed to be taken. I read somewhere yesterday that (?so-called) specialists or quasi-doctors are spreading (?doubts) about who does measure radioactivity and so on. This is a whole science -- it has been so explained to me in connection with this event. They spread panic-causing news -- and the West plays this up -- to cause disquiet in our country, to cause a stir, to evoke concern. But I do say there were no objective causes, and even less so today when the (?consequences) are being liquidated in the Ukraine. They in the West use every opportunity to shake the people's trust in our social system. We have to reckon with this, however, and we must not spread any sort of gossip around the event.

In his recent television speech, Comrade Gorabchev put forward proposals for a series of imporant measures to step up cooperation in the interests of ensuring international safety in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Czechoslovakia welcomes these proposals and is willing to take part in discussing such measures and putting them into effect. Of course, with any issue like this, the question is asked: Is it safe enough? Would it not be better to provide better safety measures, and so on? There are bodies which are responsible for dealing with this. I asked them questions about it and they gave me the answers.

The reinforcement of international safety standards within our country where we are oriented on nuclear power production is naturally our duty. International cooperation would also contribute to securing nuclear power safety even better.

The recent events have urgently confirmed that the nuclear threat endangers the very existence of humankind.

A worldwide hullabalo has been made against the USSR and the socialist countries because of one nuclear power station disaster. Should not the nuclear weapons tests carried out continuously by the United States -- and not only the United States but other Western states too -- disturb us? Is this not a field where the greatest effort should be exerted in order to achieve nuclear disarmament and to eliminate nuclear weapons once and for all? Perhaps you have heard what the U.S. doctor who was in Moscow said: If there were a nuclear war, no doctor would help us, no hospital. He is not the only doctor who says that. This is ignored, but full attention is given to the exaggerated stories of Chernobyl: What has happened. What is the threat. and so on.

Obviously, this is a disaster. Comrade Gorbachev spoke (?about it as a disaster). Everything has been done, however, to minimize it and that it never was repeated. [applause]

A fundamental, irrefutable truth is fully valid that, in the nuclear era, differences in the world cannot be solved either by nuclear or other weapons. There is no other alternative for the preservation of humankind than peaceful coexistence.

What is happening in the West is in contradiction with this basic philosophy. Therefore, the effort of the USSR to ban nuclear tests and their gradual elimination from the life of the nations in the world is receiving growing support. Although imperialist circles do not want to give up their plans, the conviction is growing in the world that it is necessary to break the vicious circle of armament and the lack of confidence and to start following new paths on the international field that will lead to the reinforcement of peaceful coexistence, international understanding, and cooperation. This gives us hope that the coalition of common sense, realism, and goodwill win at the end. We shall do our utmost so that Czechoslovakia will contribute to this according to its strength and possibilities. [applause]

I will soon finish; people say that I cannot tear myself away from the microphone. [laughter]

Comrades, we are convinced that, in the elections at the end of the week, the patriotism and awareness of our people, their determination to continue on the path of building the advanced socialist society will be shown again. We believe that our citizens will express by their vote for the candidates of the National Front their support of the program of the Communist Party of the National Front -- a program of creative work to make our homeland flourish and to secure peaceful lives for our people. [applause]

Long live our working people, united in the National Front! [applause] Long live our friendship and alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. [applause] Long live the leading force of our society, the CPCZ. [applause] May our dear homeland, the CSSR flourish. [applause]

LEADERS SEND CONGRATULATIONS ON SFRY ELECTIONS

Husak, Strougal Messages

LD162358 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Sinan Hasani on his election as president of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated Branko Mikulic who is taking up the office of president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council.

Chnoupek Message

LD191400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, has sent a message to congratulations to Raif Dizdarevic on his reappointment to the post of federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

Welcomed by Strougal

LD190922 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, arrived on a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia today.

At the Ruzyne Airport in Prague, decorated with state flags of the two countries, the Hungarian premier was welcomed by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier. Also present at the welcoming ceremony were: Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, and other government officials.

The purpose of Gyorgy Lazar's visit is to assess the achieved level of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation and to discuss possibilities for furthering its political, economic, and cultural spheres.

Strougal-Lazar Talks Open

LD191107 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Talks between Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak SR, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, started this morning in the Hrzan Palace in Prague.

During their meeting, the two representatives informed each other about the main tasks arising for Czechoslovakia and Hungary from the conclusion of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress and from the set 5-year plans of development of national economies for the period 1986-90. In this connection they paid great attention to the deepening of all-round cooperation between the two countries. They highly praised the results which have been achieved and expressed their interest in the further intensification of economic cooperation, above all in the deepening of production cooperation and specialization and in scientific-technical cooperation.

Besides questions connected with the development of political, economic and cultural relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the two representatives expressed their views on the most important international issues.

Strougal Hosts Dinner

LD101643 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, gave a dinner in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today in honor of the visiting chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, during which both statesmen made speeches. They praised the results of Czechoslovak-Hungarian cooperation in politics, economy, and culture, and stressed their resolve to continue to intensify this cooperation for the benefit of the people of both countries and of the entire socialist community. They described the all-round development of mutual relations in science and technology and the intensification of production-sharing and specialization in particular as an important task in the coming period. Both premiers stated that the visit has created further useful stimuli for the broadening of cooperation between both countries and for raising its quality, and also singled out complete identity of views on the resolution of the most important international issues and problems. The dinner took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Talks Continue

LD192109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received at Prague Castle Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working, friendly visit. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal also attended.

In a cordial, friendly debate the two statesmen positively assessed the mutual Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations that are developing intensively in all spheres of social life; at the same time this helps to strengthen the unity, closeness, and deepening of cooperation of the countries within the framework of the socialist community.

Exchanging views on topical issues of the world situation, the two representatives expressed their full support for the peace initiatives of the USSR and of the decision of Czechoslovakia and Hungary to fully promote this program in close cooperation with the other Warsaw Pact member-states.

Gustav Husak and Gyorgy Lazar emphasized the outstanding topicality of concrete actions in the interest of halting the arms race that is generated by the United States, of averting its spread into space, and of moving on to disarmament.

At the afternoon meeting Lubomir Strougal and Gyorgy Lazar discussed the conclusions adopted by the 21st session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation and adopted a joint communique on the results of the visit.

Further Details

LD192103 Budapest MTI in English 1620 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague, May 19 MTI) -- Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia reviewed the state of bilateral relations, the development of Hungarian-Czechoslvak economic and trade cooperation, and possibilities of further development, at a private meeting in Prague Monday. They briefed each other on timely experiences of economic development in their countries, and stated that the relation between the two countries is good, and is characterized by balanced development. Reviewing the international situation, the sides stated that the two governments represent identical standpoints in all discussed issues.

Lubomir Strougal hosted a lunch Monday in honour of Gyorgy Lazar and his party. The two prime ministers delivered toasts.

In the afternoon Gyorgy Lazar met Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Republic. They informed each other on the experience of building socialism, and exchanged views on bilateral relations and timely problems of the international situation.

In the afternoon, the delegations held a plenary conference under the leadership of Prime Ministers Gyorgy Lazar of Hungary and Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia. At the session Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai and his partner, Czechoslovakian Deputy Prime Minister Rudolf Rohlicek reported on the results of the Monday negotiations of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Lajos Berenyi, vice-president of the Hungarian National Planning Commission, and several experts.

Concluding his brief working visit to Czechoslovakia, Gyorgy Lazar left Prague Monday evening. He was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by his host, Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal, and Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy foreign minister. The delegation led by Jozsef Marjai was seen off by Rudolf Rohlicek.

Joint Communique Issued

LD192129 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 May 86 p 6

["Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" -- headline]

[Text] Prague, May 19 -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid a friendly working visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on May 19, 1986, on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

In the course of talks the prime ministers informed each other on the results of socialist building work, and the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th HSWP and the 17th CPC Congresses. They discussed the further development of relations between the two socialist countries and exchanged views on the main international issues.

The sides voiced satisfaction over the fact that reciprocally advantageous cooperation is successfully developing in all walks of life on the basis of traditional friendship, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The prime ministers stressed that meetings and discussions between Janos Kadar and Gustav Husak are of determining importance from the point of view of developing relations and fraternal cooperation.

They evaluated the current state of economic relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and the perspectives of development, as positive. In the years 1981-1985, the goods exchanged totalled 6,800 million roubles, and surpassed the envisaged volume. Production specialization and cooperation play a significant role in mutual deliveries, particularly in the automobile industry, in construction and agricultural machinery, in medical technology, in other engineering and electrotechnical products, as well as in the chemical industry and medical drugs. The attained results provide a good basis for further developing economic and technical-scientific cooperation.

Negotiations on the coordination of national economy plans and the agreement on the goods exchange and on payments for the years 1986-90 have defined the framework for a more dynamic growth than in the previous period, to stand at an annual 4 percent increase and to total 8,500 million roubles. Engineering and chemical industries will continue to be determining in cooperation.

The sides evaluated as positive the fact that trial operation has begun at the first producing line of the Haldex-Ostrava joint venture.

They reviewed the state of the joint construction of the Danube barrage system, and the further course of work.

The prime ministers stressed that the continuous development of tourism contributes to the mutual and better acquaintance of their countries and the further strengthening the friendship of their peoples.

They stressed the importance of the long-range economic and scientific-technical cooperation programme until the year 2000, currently in preparations, which includes the targets of developing economic relations between the two countries, and the bilateral tasks arising from the complex programme of scientific-technical development of the CMEA countries until the year 2000.

The two prime ministers stated that the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation plays an important role in deepening economic relations.

The two sides highly appreciated cooperation in the fields of culture, sciences, education, health and sports, and stressed that further efforts are needed for each country to become familiar with the culture of the peoples of the other fraternal country and to foster common progressive traditions. It was pointed out that the consistent enforcement of the Leninist policy towards minorities effectively promotes the further strengthening of fruitful relations between the two neighbouring socialist countries.

The prime ministers voiced profound anxiety over the fact that the international situation continues to be characterized by tension in view of the aggressive policy of American imperialism and the extreme circles of NATO and their effort to attain military superiority.

The parties assured their full support to the USSR peace programme aimed at establishing a comprehensive international security system. They considered it a key task in the current period to prevent the armaments race in outer space, and to halt it on earth. They supported the early launching of the programme aimed at abolishing mass destructive weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, and for fundamentally reducing the European conventional armed forces and armaments. The sides gave full support to the proposal of the Soviet Union which aims at the complete elimination of Soviet and American medium-range missiles stationed in the European region, the first step of which could be the halting of the deployment of American missiles in Western Europe.

They highly appreciated the responsible conduct of the Soviet Union on the issue of suspending nuclear explosions, and the repeated prolongation of the unilateral moratorium undertaken for the halting of nuclear experiments.

In this context, they condemned the fact that the accident which occurred at the Chernobyl power plant is used as a campaign against the Soviet Union.

The parties termed the initiative for establishing an extended chemical weapon-free zone in Central Europe a major step which could lead to the complete and general elimination of chemical weapons.

The prime ministers took a stand for continuing the detente policy. They hold it necessary to lend it a lasting character and to extend it to the military field and pointed out that work at the Stockholm conference has to be intensified, and preparations for the all-European Vienna meeting be made in a responsible manner to provide encouragement for further developing the spirit of Helsinki.

The parties reconfirmed that they wish to continue their peaceful and reciprocally advantageous cooperation with every state and realistic sober-thinking forces, that they are ready to promote the reduction of international tension and the creation of the atmosphere of confidence in the world with practical steps.

The prime ministers declared their solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination, and for strengthening their political and economic independence. They raised their voices aginst every occurence of state terrorism and against the use of violence in foreign policy.

It was stated that in the current complex international situation, the strengthening of the unity and cooperation of the Warsaw Treaty member-states has particular importance from the point of view of safeguardingd world peace.

Discussions between Gyorgy Lazar and Lubomir Strougal were held in the atmosphere of full identity of views and comradely cooperation, and contributed to deepening friendship between the peoples of the two neighbouring socialist countries.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Goverment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, to visit the Hungarian People's Republic. The invitation was accepted.

Strougal Sees Off Lazar

LD192117 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar ended his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia tonight and left for home.

The premier was seen off at the Prague Airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other leading officials.

HUNGARIAN TECHNICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN VISITS

Received by Strougal

LD221414 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, today in Prague received Pal Teteniy, chairman of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee. In their conversation they discussed questions concerning more marked widening and deepening of production cooperation and specialization and scientific and technical cooperation. Both representatives pointed out the possibilities of a joint approach in the research development and the implementation of modern technology in production.

Cooperation Accord Signed

LD221419 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1930 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Pal Tetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian National Technical Development Committee, today ended his 3-day working visit to Czechoslovakia.

At the end of his talks he signed a bilateral agreement on direct cooperation to the year 2000 with Jaromir Obzina, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technical and Investment Development.

The Hungarian official was also received today by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

COMMENTARY 'DOUBTS' SYRIAN ROLE IN TERRORISM

LD222101 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 22 May 86

[Correspondent Vladimir Solecky commentary from New York on the U.S. "Anti-Arab Campaign"]

[Text] The so-called concrete proof about the Libyan role in various terrorist acts in Western Europe with which the Reagan government justified its air attack against Libyan territory is now beginning to be questioned by the intelligence services and police organs of Western European countries. According to them, Libya did not organize the attacks in Rome and Vienna and the bomb explosion in a West Berlin discotheque; Syrian diplomats are allegedly behind these attacks, and the perpetrators of the acts were allegedly trained in Syria. U.S. media are reporting on these investigations at length, but in a number of details these reports give rise to the same doubts as the previous claim about the so-called Libyan trail. Does this mean that the U.S. Government will now apologize to Libya, will compensate it for the damage done, and will admit its foul deed before the entire world? Surely no one expects this. The new direction of the campaign against Syria, however, gives rise to questions about the extent to which a new military adventure against this Arab state has been prepared, this time clearly coordinated with Israel, as was suggested by the recent threatening gestures from Tel Aviv addressed to Syria.

ERICH HONECKER TRAVELS TO ERFURT BEZIRK

Welcomed by Gerhard Mueller

LD221926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0753 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, arrived in the Erfurt Bezirk on Thursday morning for a visit. He was cordially welcomed by thousands of workers at Erfurt Airport. On behalf of the 155,000 communists and all citizens of the bezirk, Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Erfurt SED Bezirk Executive, said that the members of all classes and strata are resolved to turn the decisions of the 11th SED party congress into deeds and to affirm that at the elections on 8 June with their support for the National Front candidates.

Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and SED Central Committee secretary, was also welcomed by the Erfurters. He is the leading candidate in this bezirk for the GDR's supreme representative body of the people.

Visits Soemmerda

LD221948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1442 GMT 22 May 86

[Excerpts] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- The Thuringian Kreis capital of Soemmerda in Erfurt Bezirk, which has recently gained a reputation as an enthusiastic welcome to Erich Honecker, Guenter Mittag, Gerhard Mueller, and other public figures on Thursday afternoon. Workers of the former farming town, with a population of 23,000 received their guests in front of the Ernst Thaelmann publicly owned Robotron office machinery enterprise, which is now the largest enterprise in the bezirk. They applauded and cheered the general secretary.

Nearly every other inhabitant of the town has a secure workplace at the Ernst Thaelmann office machinery works. Since the 10th SED Congress its production profile has been characterized by the broad application of key technologies, the use of microelectronics and CAD/CAM technology. At present 85 percent of all products already have microelectronic components. An example of this is the personal computer. In May the first of the over 5,000 personal computers destined for the USSR were delivered.

At the start of their tour the guests went to a factory building dating from 1882, whose interior is a model of up-to-date socialist rationalization. Just recently, an old foundry in which physically hard labor was performed now houses modern robot technology for the production of stepping motors.

[as received] These components are needed in the economy for robots, typewriters, printers, teleprinters, and scientific-instrument building. Automation ranging from prefabrication to assembly allows the production of these precision motors to be increased by nearly 600,000 units a year and thus be almost doubled in comparison with 1985. The robot technology for this project, which was to a larte extent produced by the Robotron combine itself, ensures a threefold increase in labor productivity.

During his tour through this special motor manufacturing section, at the work stations of skilled men and women workers Erich Honecker learned about the quality of their work and the products. The general secretary learned that on average 15 workers per robot are released for other duties in the enterprise.

The next stop was the birthplace of the PC-1715 personal computer. Erich Honecker was briefed on scientific-technical and work organization solutions which are to help ensure that by October 1986 the entire production process of the PC-1715, from the printed circuit to the finished machine, is concentrated in the enterprise.

In conversations with enterprise directors from the Robotron, microelectronics and communications electronics combines, Erich Honecker praised the efforts and many clever ideas of the workers in the production of electronic instruments such as thermal printers from Soemmerda, train radio telephone from Koelleda, and memory-typewriters from Erfurt. Special recognition was given to high-value consumer goods such as stero radio receivers, chess computers, and pocket calculators. With warm wishes for their plan to transfer key technologies rapidly in production, Erich Honecker thanked the head of a youth research collective from the Muehlhausen publicly owned microelectronics enterprise, Karsten Schiwon. He presented the general secretary with a folder of new competition commitments on behalf of the 330 youth research collectives in the bezirk.

Addresses Rally

LD222051 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Erfurt, 22 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker's speech at the rally in Soemmerda has the following text.

It is a joy for me to convey to you and the citizens of Erfurt Bezirk the warmest greetings of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the occasion of today's demonstration in favor of the decisions of the 11th party congress. If one looks around in your beautiful town and in your beautiful countryside, one sees confirmation of the fact that life is characterized by great political activity, the great personal involvement of the citizens, and by creative work. As I was able to convince myself today, new initiatives have been born in town and country in order to strengthen our Republic further and to improve the life of each individual, but above all to make a decisive contribution securing peace. This was shown also by my discussions and meetings today in Erfurt with the microelectronic workers, and here in Soemmerda with many of you, dear office machine workers.

Only a few weeks have passed since our party congress, but one can say with total justification that its decisions increasingly characterize daily life and contribute toward giving a better and finer shape to our lives. These decisions of our party congress have been approved by the entire population because they correspond to the interests of the people. To be sure, our party knows of no higher aim than to serve the welfare of the people and do everything -- but everything -- in order to secure peace.

In the 8 June election appeal of the National Front it is stated that our party congress decisions are the joint cause of all the parties friendly to the SED and of the mass organizations. Workers and peasants, scientists and artists, skilled workers and tradesmen, citizens of all classes and strata let themselves be guided in their thought and action by the realization that: "the stronger the socialism, the more secure the peace," and as I was able to convince myself during my visits here, they state: "My place of work is my place of struggle for peace!

In fact there is nothing more important today than to work every day and in every place so that peace may be assured, the arms race ended upon earth and not carried into space. The international situation has become dangerously aggravated through the course of large-scale armament and confrontation of authoritative circles of the United States and NATO. The U.S. Administration and its closest allies are speeding up the arms race, extending it to space with the "star wars" program, and destroying the military-strategic equilibrium.

We demand an end to this policy that threatens the existence of mankind. Our aim is a world without arms and without wars, peace upon earth and in space. We do not wish the sky to become hell on earth. Therefore, we wholeheartedly support the comprehensive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, its program for liberating the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and for the creation of a system of international security, along with the far-reaching disarmament proposals in the sphere of conventional weapons and forces that Mikhail Gorbachev presented at our 11th party congress.

At this rally we renew our preparedness to continue cooperating with all those in the Western world who, like us, support the survival of mankind instead of perishing in a nuclear inferno. The repeated prior Soviet concession announced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, to extend their unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until 6 August, offers the entire world new hope and a great new chance to make progress along the path of nuclear disarmament. We would welcome it if the United States, in agreement with the joint declaration signed at the Geneva summit meeting, ends its nuclear weapons tests and is ready for constructive negotiations with the Soviet Union in Geneva. No further tests -- that would be the first step in the right direction, that would be a step toward the reduction of the nuclear threat to mankind. In common with millions of U.S. citizens and with millions and millions of humans in the world,we too, the citizens of our country, are awaiting this step. In the end it is a question of the future of mankind, it is a question of existence or of non-existence. We want mankind to survive.

In view of this development, and in view of the necessity of safeguarding mankind from descending into a nuclear inferno, it is almost a requirement for us to appeal to the citizens of the FRG to give a decisive "no" to the star wars plans of the United States. This is necessary both from the viewpoint of future prospects and from the past, if the words "a war should never again emanate from German soil" should not be cast to the winds.

Those who, like the Federal Republic of Germany, commit themselves to SDI, to the U.S. star wars program, haphazardly take on the shared responsibility for extending the arms race into space and for aggravating the international situation, for which there is no means of rectification. For this reason we welcome the fact that, in contrast to the meeting of yesterday's men, [referring to meeting of Sudeten Germans in the FRG] 150,000 young people of the FRG demonstrated against the U.S. star wars plan and the FRG's participating in it at a mighty rally over the Whitsun holidays in Dortmund. To them, as to millions of other citizens of the FRG, go our greetings, and at the same time our promise, always to stand firmly at their side in the struggle for peace and for the banishment of a nuclear inferno in the interest of mankind.

Our main field of struggle, as decided by the 11th party congress, is the unity of economic and social policy. In this, your kreis and your area bezirk carry a great responsibility with its rich industrial and economic potential, as we heard. The enterprises and combines of microelectronics, of machine and plant construction, of computer technology, and of the consumer goods industry, as the highly developed agriculture, all with strong performances, have significant share in the dynamic increase of performance in our economy and in the fulfillment of the targets contained in the directive for the 5-year plan from 1986 to 1990. The economic strategy of our party with the year 2000 in view gives the general guidelines as to how we will successfully realize the course of the principal task in the future as well. The crux is to link the preferences of socialism more effeciently with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and above all, to master rapidly the key technologies.

In this way intensification will be deepened, and the productivity and efficacy of social work will be considerably increased. Thus our Republic will keep up with the stormy development of productive forces and will itself achieve top performances. It will, as is possible only in socialism, utilize high economic results for social progress in the future as well, and will contribute to the gradual elevation of the material and cultural standard of living of our people.

As you all know, microelectronics, CAD-CAM technology, modern computer technology, robots, and biotechnology all play a special role in this. They are the accelerators of growth in performance. For this reason the entire Republic is watching what is achieved here in Erfurt Bezirk as a center for microelectronics, and in particular in the Ernst Thaelmann office machine works. By your commitment to supply 10,000 office computers more than originally planned this year for our economy, you have given an example of how the struggle for high and highest performances must be organized and carried through with success. The delegates of the 11th party congress were able to hear from the lips of your Comrade Irena Scheimann how successfully you are acquiting yourselves in your commitments. This is also shown by the competition results up to the end of April which were reported today: The 3-day lead in net production, the exceeding of the labor productivity index by 3.4 percent, and the increase in the proportion of new products to 39.2 percent. I congratulate you warmly on this performance and thank you in the name of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR Council of State and Council of Ministers.

You are creating important preconditions for the application of CAD-CAM key technology in the entire economy. Through the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, through consistent rationalization, through the in-house use of key technologies, you are demonstrating how a quicker speed of performance can be attained. What we saw and heard today leads to the conclusion that here, an entire enterprise is ready to set off into new dimensions. An entire team, led by a strong militant party organization, is lined up to win the race with time. We are firmly convinced that the office machine workers will indeed win this competion.

We always keep sight of the fact that the argument between the two social systmes will largely be decided in the economic field. Thus, time gained means strength gained for socialism. Manufacturing more quality products with less outlay, putting new products into production more quickly, achieving top performances speedily and thereby obtaining good economic results -- that is what it is all about.

We have great expectations of you. As is known, 80 percent of the office and personal computers to be produced in the GDR in the next 5 years are to come from Soemmerda. We are convinced that you will honorably fulfill this important commission. You know best of all that the economic benefit of this high-efficiency technology amounts to several billion marks.

It is precisely when it is a question of mastering such very modern production methods that one must stress: For us, the human being is at the center of everything. This is how it was yesterday, this is how it is today, and this is how it will be tomorrow, because we are building socialism for human beings, and for a better life in peace and freedom. Socialist rationalization must therefore always be accompanied by making the content of work more interesting, and by improvement in working and living conditions. There have been exemplary achievements here too, and this is shown particularly in the fruitful cooperation of enterprise and region.

One can rightly state that our socialist fatherland is continuing to blossom. Our Republic in the future also will develop dynamically as a politically stable and economically capable state, and as a state whose citizens can live and work in social security, free from fear about tomorrow, free from the worry of unemployment, free from the educational crisis, free from everything that formerly resulted from the exploitation of man by man.

In our country, the material and cultural standard of living will rise in the future too, in contrast to capitalism. This is particularly clearly reflected in our housing construction program, which we shall consistently realize over the coming 5 years. When I look at the beautiful houses here, I would like to say that I am firmly convinced that we are on the right path with regard to this. Day by day, our towns and villages are becoming more attractive, and citizens are jointly tackling the "join-in competition" in order to take care of that which has not already been rectified.

We are firmly convinced of this: Whatever the 11th SED Congress decided is the cause of all of us. this is convincingly expressed in the many thousands of election speeches of these days, in the trusting encounters of the electors with their candidates. Our candidates are true representatives of the interests of the people. They come from the people, from all classes and strata, they are proposed by the parties and mass organizations of the democratic bloc, examined in the work teams, and united in the joint election proposal of the National Front; to you, dear friends and comrades, dear citizens of Soemmerda, belongs the total trust of your fellow citizens.

There are only a few days left to 8 June. It is evident that the motif of 8 June is for the people of the German Democratic Repulbic to give a unanimous profession of faith in the candidates of the people, in our policy to the benefit of the people and to secure peace, and that on 8 June we cast our vote for the candidates of the National Front.

For this reason, dear friends, and comrades, dear citizens of both sexes of Soemmerda: 8 June is the day when what matters is choosing the right candidates, the candidates of the National Front, and of creating the preconditions for the further blossoming of our socialist fatherland, of the German Democratic Republic.

AXEN ATTENDS FRG PERMANENT MISSION RECEPTION

LD222127 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1828 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- A reception took place on Thursday in the permanent mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to mark the anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law of the FRG.

The head of the permanent mission, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, welcomed as guests Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Professor Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers; Professor Ludwig Mecklinger; member of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities from GDR social life, including Bernhard Neugebauer, Deputy minister of foreign affairs, and accredited heads of diplomatic missions in the GDR.

FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH POLISH YOUTH HELD

Session Opens

LD171036 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpts] Cottbus, 16 May (ADN) -- The third friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the Peoples' Republic of Poland opened with a meeting in Cottbus on Friday evening. Members of the Polish socialist youth associations, together with Cottbus inhabitants, welcomed representatives of the two fraternally allied countries. The festival fanfare and national anthems of the GDR and Poland launched the event.

In the early afternoon a warm welcome was given to the Polish guests. The boys and girls cordially welcomed Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Walde, candidate of the Politburo of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Cottbus Bezirk Executive; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Albin Siwak, member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee; as well as the chairman of the four Polish socialist youth organizations. In the afternoon a photo exhibition about the children and youth exchanges of the two friendly countries was opened in the Carl-Blechen gallery.

Jaruzelski Sends Message

LD171050 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 16 May 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, May 16: PUWP CC first secretary, president of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) CC, chairman of the GDR's Council of State Erich Honecker addressed a message of greetings to participants of the 3rd days of friendship of Polish and GDR's youth held currently in Cottbus, GDR.

The meeting of youth and friendship, like the previous one held in 1984 in Szczecin, is taking place near the border which does not separate but links and brings the nations of the two countries closer together. Poland and GDR built on the Odra and the Lusatian Nysa a border of the lasting peace and fraternal cooperation, Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed.

Building a prosperous future is possible only in the conditions of peace. Peace is endangered, American imperialism is forcing a mad "star wars" programme. We are indignant at brutal, armed interferences of U.S. Administration, at news about innocent victims in Libya and Nicaragua. With deep concern, we observe how forces of revanchism and militarism, unambiguously condemned by history, are growing in the Federal Republic of Germany, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

Honecker Sends Message

LD171048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1703 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 May (ADN) -- The third friendship meeting between the GDR and Poland in Cottbus is a significant highlight on the joint path of peace, socialism, and international friendship on which the two fraternally allied states have been proceeding for decades. This observation was made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State in a greetings address to the participants in the meeting.

The message says: "At a time when historic decisions for the continued existence of mankind have to be made, your demonstration for the struggle of our countries and their youth for the preservation of world peace, the amelioration of the international situation, and the return to detente is of special importance. The program of the Soviet Union to free the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and the proposal for reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe as submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev from the platform of the 11th SED Congress, correspond to the present and future interests of the young generation, and therefore meet rightly with your active support."

The festival was an expression of the high level of friendly relations between the GDR youth association, FDJ, and the socialist youth associations of Poland, Erich Honecker writes. "Our alliance in the joint struggle by youngsters in tackling exacting tasks in production, science, and technology is manifested daily. Unforgettable events and deep impressions of the socialist development in this friendly country are conveyed by the children and youth exchanges in which over 300,000 friends are participating. We are certain that the exchanges of experience and encounters during your meeting will trigger new initiatives and efforts in order to strengthen socialism further, with the power of the young, and to protect it reliably, as a consequence of the 11th SED Congress and in preparation of the 10th PZPR Congress. Thus the youth organizations will continue to prove themselves as loyal helpers of their Marxist-Leninist militant parties."

Krenz Speaks at Rally

LD181527 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 18 May 86

[Speech by Egon Krenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, at a friendship meeting of GDR and Polish youth in Cottbus, on 18 May; monitored in progress -- live]

[Text] At this traditional meeting of the young from both sides of the Oder and Neisse, the firm solidarity between our fraternal states is once again demonstrated. Your passionate affirmation of this mutuality, dear friends, expresses what we all feel. For the young generation, for all of us, there is no greater happiness, there is no greater joy than to work side by side, in the same spirit and with the same courage for the prosperity of our people and for peace in the world.

It is among the historic achievements of the SED and the PZPR that the GDR and People's Poland have become forever good neighbors, loyal friends, and reliable allies. This new quality in the long history of relations between Germans and Poles was made possible only by socialism. Our alliance has become a cornerstone of European peace and a cornerstone for European security. Shoulder to shoulder we support this great achievement. Anyone intending to turn back the wheel of history, irrespective of the means and methods, will continue to founder on the insurmountable bulwark of our unity. We say with one voice: The frontier on the Oder and the Neisse is forever our common peace frontier. Nothing and no one will be able to sever our alliance of friendship. The inviolability of frontiers and the respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present frontiers remains a fundamental condition for peace. This principle of the joint statement by Comrade Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 corresponds to the experiences of history. We endorse this principle by our word and to this principle we adhere with our deeds. This unity of word and deed has still to be proven by the second German state, the FRG. The young of Europe have a special right to be given the certainty that never again will war emanate not only from the soil of the GDR but also not from the FRG.

The FRG Government has once again most deeply disappointed the expectation of the young through its irresponsible endorsement of the U.S. star wars plans. It is therefore only right that you, dear friends, are raising at this demonstration the demand by our people to put an end at last to this fateful policy against peace.

Here, Whitsun meetings of the young are always demonstrations of international friendship and solidarity. Quite a different picture is presented by the FRG during the Whitsun period, with the meetings of the so-called Upper Silesians and Gdansk people, the so-called Western Prussians and the Sudeten Germans, where the spirit of yesterday prevails. The world of today requires a different approach to international relations. It requires the ability to learn to live with one another, and to get along well. It requires cooperation instead of confrontation. All the hopes, wishes and dreams of the young are linked to a peaceful future; not to SDI but to the peaceful exploration of space, such as currently demonstrated by the Soviet cosmonauts with the first space vehicle traffic between orbital stations; not to the murderous U.S. air raid against peaceful Libyan cities and families, but to the anti-imperialist solidarity toward all people who are fighting for their social liberation and for their national dignity, from South Africa to Nicaragua; not to anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria but with a policy of trusting cooperation and with political dialogue.

No one can deny that we communists have aroused the world conscience, and are strengthening day in and day out the world movement for peace and cooperation. This is emphasized by the constructive proposals of the Soviet Union for the creation of a nuclear-free earth and peaceful space. This is affirmed by the steady struggle of the GDR for a dialogue in the interest of a coalition of reason and realism. This is confirmed by the Berlin peace initiative of our friend and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev for the reduction of conventional arms and armed forces, and the renewed extension of the unilateral moratorium of the USSR on nuclear tests to 6 August of this year.

Whatever proposal you look at, every initiative is based on common sense and has but one objective: to contribute to the lessening of the danger of war. It is about time for the ruling circles in the United States to follow their rhetoric about peace with constructive deeds for peace. Also, the call goes out from this powerful demonstration: peace for our work, for our plans and dreams; peace for our families, for our children and children's children, peace for all people and peace for all times. [applause]

Dear friends, the way in which a society prepares its young generation for the future shows the responsibility and historical optimism with which it confronts mankind's history. The call from the 11th SED Congress to the young of our country underlines that we link uncompromisingly our social prospects with the young generation. Your firm class position, your abilities, initiatives, and achievements are a decisive guarantee for our secure path toward the new millenium. It is for this certainty in the future that we will vote at the national elections on 8 June for the candidates of the National Front of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Friedrich Engels once coined the saying about the Communist Party being the party of the future, the party of innovators, and the party of the selfless struggle. These ideas remain current, as if they were written for today. Indeed, dear friends, the program our party adopted at its 11th congress is not just for today, but a program for the security of future generations. [applause]

Therefore, the young understand that the selfless struggle of communists is also a challenge to themselves to strengthen our socialist fatherland with top achievements, and to be active in the front lines of the fighters for peace.

Dear Polish friends and comrades we are certain you will leave this demonstration with the firm conviction that the German workers and peasant state is a strong bulwark of peace and socialism here in the center of Europe, on the sensitive dividing line of the two world systems. The long-term program of cooperation agreed upon by the leading representatives of our parties and states, Comrades Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, is an obligation for the young of our countries to carry the eternal revolutionary traditions of the common fight against war and fascism, for peace and international friendship into the future.

We are following with interest the preparations of the 10th PZPR Congress. It will contribute to the further consolidation of the positions of socialism in your fatherland between Oder and Bug and will pose new tests for the young generation. We wish you every success in this. From this demonstration at the Cottbus Old Market we greet today all girls and boys in your country who, as part of the annual exchange of over 300,000 children and youngsters between our states, will visit the German Democratic Republic. This youth exchange, agreed upon between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, is part of our friendship which we will cherish as life itself. I am sure, dear friends, that new impulses will emanate from this festival of friends to deepen our relations. Long live the indestructable alliance between the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic. Long live the cooperation between the FDJ and the Polish socialist youth organizations. Long live peace, long live socialism. [prolonged applause and cheers]

PZPR's Wozniak Addresses Rally

LD181559 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 18 May 86

[Speech by Marian Wozniak, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the 18 May Cottbus rally for GDR-Polish youth -- live]

[Text] On behalf of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of Poland, I want to convey to you the most cordial greetings. [applause]

For the third time now, you are meeting at this joint festival of friendship days. Just as in 1977 in Frankfurt an der Oder, and in 1984 in Szczecin, so now you are meeting in the beautiful and hospitable city of Cottbus for discussions, rallies, games, and concerts. You discuss and exchange your experiences, share your joys and cares. You think of the future, of your lives, and your work. Jointly, you consider what ought to be done so that your dreams and ambitious efforts are fulfilled. Regardless of age, all are aware that only under conditions of peace and the cooperation of nations is the implementation of these ambitious aims possible. Your generation, which has grown up under conditions of peace, knows its value. Therefore you young representatives of our two fraternal people follow with concern the threatening of our joint home, Europe. [chanting]

We live in a time when it becomes clearly defined what danger threatens the world, through the further exacerbation of tensions, through the continuation of the lunatic arms race, and its extension into space. How much longer can one live and work with the sword of Damocles overhead in the form of a nuclear inferno which threatens to annihilate our civilization? Imperialism -- imperialism has not given up its attempts to alter the military and strategic equilibrium which has been approached in our continent and in the world. Our world continues to be shaken by nuclear weapons tests, the flames of war are fanned in various parts of the world, and the direct application of force is undertaken, the latest example being the U.S. aggression on Libya.

Stubbornly, all socialist state initiatives are refused which aim to divert the dangerous course of developments. The time for reflection must come. The broadly drawn up peace program worked out at the 27th CPSU Congress, the proposals made in January by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, whose implementation would make it possible to step into the 21st century without nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. [applause] The initiatives presented at the 11th SED Congress concerning the reduction of conventional weapons and forces in Europe from the Atlanic to the Urals, and not least, a series of other initiatives from our community in respect of zones free of chemical or nuclear weapons, are gaining ever broader support from world public opinion. It is becoming increasingly difficult to disregard these.

Therefore we look to the future with confidence and optimism. Your friendship meeting is a special proof that the devil's circle can be broken, for our people used to be separated by a deep chasm, which was caused by the policy of militarism and fascism. Socialism has made the Oder and the Lusatian Neisse a border which does not divide but which unites, and enmities have been transformed into friendship and trust. For that, we thank the military achievements of the Soviet and Polish soldiers, as well as the struggle of the German antifascists. You will not permit these achievements to be lost. [applause and chanting]

The inviolability of the territorial-political realities molded as a result of WWII and of the postwar developments in Europe is the foundation of the carefully constructed labor or European cooperation, and this has made it possible to get the CSCE process under way. The words of Erich Honecker at the 11th SED Congress that no West German politician who is to be taken seriously can disregard these realities, encountered a special response from our public. [applause]

Our joint duty in the struggle for keeping and strengthening peace is to work against all manifestations of the renaissance of militarism and revanchism, above all in the FRG. It is not to be overlooked that that Whitsun functions organized by revisionist associations are taking place there right now and that these are aimed against our countries and against the ideas of peaceful coexistence and the cooperation of the states and people. At the peace, whereby a contribution will be made through strengthening the friendship between our people and the further expansion of socialism, not only to the interests of our peoples and of the socialist community, but also for peace and cooperation in Europe and in the whole world. [chanting; applause]

Dear friends, dear friends: [chanting] The aggregate of the cooperation between our states and people forms the internationalist bond between the PZPR and the SED. This is characterized by the commonness of our aims and interests, and by unanimity in the assessment of the fundamental problems of the present. Qualitatively new impetus to this cooperation results from the constant working meetings between Comrades Wojciech Jaruzelski and Erich Honecker. From year to year, our economic cooperation is extended [applause], and the growth and development of our economic cooperation is constantly accompanied by its qualitative expansion. New cooperative relationships between concerns are being developed and established, joint investment plans are being taken up, and scientific, technological, and cultural exchanges are being extended. A special role in the strengthening of friendship between our people and states depends upon the young generation, in the direct contacts of children and young persons, which point to the future and are ideologically and educationally of very greate importance. We are convinced that the socialist associations of Polish youth, and the Free Egrman Youth will do everything within their power to utilize every possibility that the children and young persons can get to know one another better and better.

In this way they may exchange their experiences and make an active contribution to strengthening and defending socialism. The full measure of this target is the holiday exchange of children and young persons, which this year will comprise the mighty total of 300,000 participants. Today, we invite all young citizens of the GDR to the most beautiful zones of our country. Your Polish contemporaries will welcome you with the traditional hospitality. [applause]

Together we are stepping forth into the 21st century. The program decided upon at the 11th SED Congress and the prospects for the further development of Poland, which we will work out at the 10th PZPR Congress, set new, ambitious targets. We intend to use the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution more intensively to achieve a breakthrough in the efficacy of the economy, to strengthen justice and the power of the people, and to increase humanistic values in the life of people and of society. A favorable future for our socialist fatherlands can be built by people who are striving for knowledge, open to progress, striving jointly to fulfill their tasks, industrious, work effectively and well, and in whom are harmonized a noble sense of competition and cooperation at the place of work and creative activity. This is the deepest creative power, our life's motivation.

We are convinced that you, fully aware of the targets set -- above all of the programs of our Marxist-Leninist parties -- will be in a position to meet these challenges that are set for us by the present time. On you, on your honest work, your warm hearts, and your creative thought shall depend the place we will occupy on the economic, scientific, and cultural map of the world. You will be the decisive factor in the ultimate victory of the ideas of socialism and of peace. [applause]

Two years ago you met in Szczecin on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the PPR and of the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the GDR. At that time, you stated: Socialism and peace are inseparable. Only socialism guarantees a secure present and a happy future. One year ago, during the Moscow festival, you demonstrated under the slogan of anti-imperialistic solidarity, peace, and friendship. In the discussions on Red Square, in many friendly meetings, you confirmed the striving of youth to continue the process of detente and cooperation among people. Today, you are providing once again new proof of youth fidelity to the cause of socialism, of peace and solidarity with the entire progressive youth of the world. [applause; chanting]

I wish for you that these days spent in Cottbus will penetrate deep into your hearts, that they will be long in your memories, so that they may contribute to the further strengthening of the cordial links of friendship that link our socialist states and peoples.

Long live the PPR! Long live the GDR! Long live the youth of the PPR and of the GDR! Long live peace and socialism! [applause]

FURTHER ON VISIT OF FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS

Received by Trade Minister

LD221069 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin 21 May (ADN) -- Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil today received a delegation of SPD functionaries from Bavaria, led by Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the state parliament.

Gerhard Beil and Karl-Heinz Hiersemann spoke in favor of a consistent expansion of trade between the GDR and the FRG and noted that there are also good opportunities for the expansion of reciprocal business relations between the Bavarian economy and GDR combines and foreign trade enterprises. Both sides agreed that trade must be kept free of any negative influences and disruptions, and that remaining obstacles to trade for deliveries by the GDR must be removed.

Hiersemann Views Honecker Talks

LD221055 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1714 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Karl-Heinz Heirsemann, the SPD's leading candidate for this year's Bavarian state parliamentary elections, speaking today at an international press conference in Berlin following his meeting with Erich Honecker, underlined the "very open, constructive and businesslike nature of the over 2-hour meeting." They agreed that the GDR and the FRG have not only an interrst in the preservation of peace, but also in the obligation to work from their countries for a reduction of armaments on all sides. "This means quite concretely that Herr Honecker and I agreed that it is urgently necessary, following the Geneva summit, to achieve further meetings which will bring concrete disarmament steps." In the talk Erich Honecker outlined the proposals made by the USSR. Hiersemann replied to this by saying that these proposals must be replied to constructively and that the readiness of the USSR to negotiate must then also be sounded out concretely.

In the course of the talk, the consequences of Chernobyl were also touched on, particularly questions involving the exchange of information and of security standards. The State Council chairman showed great readiness to cooperate. In this connection the SPD politician answered yes to the question from one journalist as to whether the GDR is prepard to work toward or to cooperate with a unified international safety standard which would then be established as high as possible. He assumed so following the announcement that the GDR representative at Thursday's International Atomic Energy Agency negotiations in Vienna would make this readiness very clearly recognizable. This is greatly welcomed.

Dealing with economic questions, Karl-Heinz Hiersemann pointed out that, after North-Rhine Westphalia, Bavaria is the second strongest FRG state in trade with the GDR. In view of the analysis by both sides that trade betwen Bavaria and the GDR can be further increased, he proposed an exchange of economic delegations. This was regarded by Erich Honecker as a good opportunity for advancement in this sphere. Hiersemann will submit this offer to the Bavarian minister-president, whom he assumed will accept this offer in the interests of Bavaria.

In the course of the talk, questions concerning the protection of the environment had also be dealt with, particularly problems of atmospheric pollution.

He welcomed the readiness of the GDR, expressed by Erich Honecker, to cooperate by having a commission to make known levels at an early stage, for example, in the event of quickly changing weather conditions, and also to establish pollution readings by both sides.

Hiersemann revealed that during the meeting he handed over a letter from the mayor of Erlangen proposing a town twinning arrangement with Jena. Erich Honecker assured him he would pass this letter to the mayor of Jena on Friday and that he approved a town twinning between Erlangen and Jena.

Asked to give further details about his talk with Erich Honecker on the subject of the problems of peace and detente policy, Hiersemann said: "Yes, we spoke about SDI. We Social Democrats reject SDI and also Federal German participation in it." In particular it had been said that the Geneva negotiations, which appear to be flagging, must be advanced and must lead to concrete steps. Hiersemann stressed that we have on all sides amassed a nuclear weapons potential that certainly does not make peace more secure. For this reason it is in the interest of the GDR and the FRG to achieve a reduction in this nuclear weapons potential.

We also discussed the fact that awareness about the dangers of nuclear energy has increased in the Federal Republic as a result of Chernobyl. If such dangers could result merely from the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy, how much greater will the dangers be in the event of nuclear war. This made possible a new dimension of the discussion. When asked about his view of the recent extension of the USSR's nuclear weapons test halt until 6 August, the SPD politician said that in the light of the continued tests by the United States, his party has taken a very clear stance on the nuclear test in the Nevada desert. This is also his position.

With reference to the status of the initiatives and talks of the SPD and the SED on a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe and a corridor free of nuclear battlefield weapons, the politician said that he ascribed very great importance to the agreement on a chemical weapons-free zone and the negotiations on a nuclear weapons-free zone in central Europe. "I think both parties have succeeded here in tackling a very promising project, and I can only hope that this will soon be translated into official government policy."

Asked about the issue of a visit by Honecker to the Federal Republic, Hiersemann answered that there are no new details worth mentioning.

Karl-Heinz Hiersemann said in response to a relevant question that on his return he would speak with Bavarian Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss about the GDR's readiness for cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection. Relevant persons are now called upon to discuss arrangements in a corresponding commission.

On questions of cooperation with the GDR in the sphere of nature protection, Hubert Weiger, representative of the Association for Nature Protection for Northern Bavaria added at the press conference that the GDR State Council chairman welcomed and supported official contacts between nature protection organizations. Colleagues in GDR nature protection, he said, had carried out outstanding work for many years and decades in the conservation of classic species, and "we hope also to be able to profit from their experience."

Axen Hosts Dinner

LD221101 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- Herman Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee gave a dinner in Berlin today for Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian State parliament and member of the Executive and Council of the Bavarian SPD association, who is in the GDR for a 3-day visit. Taking part were Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and Central Committee departmental head, Ambassador Karl Seidel, those accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, and other personalities.

Meets Environment Minister

LD221951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Berlin, 22 May (ADN) -- Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water management, received in Berlin on Thursday Karl-Heinz Hiersemann, deputy chairman of the SPD group in the Bavarian Landtag, member of the SPD regional association and Council who is at present in the GDR, for a talk on environmental policy.

The minister explained the principles and aims of environmental policy in the GDR and tasks in implementing the decisions adopted on this by the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out that the shaping and protection of the natural environment was an indivisible element of the GDR's economic and social policy and that it serves improved working and living conditions for people and an efficient economy.

Dr Reichelt outlined the results and experiences in the rational use and protection of nature and its resources, in particular in the utilization and elimination of by-products, in the recycling of valuable materials, in keeping waterways and the air clean, and in the protection of forests and soil. In this connection he explained the results of reducing cross-border environmental pollution and the fulfillment of commitments under international law.

Both sides agreed that relations between the GDR and the FRG are capable of being expanded and must be shaped on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistance.

The talk was attended by Gunter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, departmental head in the Central Committee, and the public figures accompanying Karl-Heinz Hiersemann.

WIEGAND DELIVERS ARMY MESSAGE TO SED CONGRESS

AU3015O7 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Apr 86 p 3

["Congratulatory message from the National People's Army and GDR Border Troops to the 11th SED Congress, read by Major General Klaus Wiegand" on 20 April in East Berlin]

[Text] Comrade general secretary of the SED Central Committee, comrade delegates to the 11th party congress, distinguished guests:

The formation of honor of the National People's Army [NVA] and of the GDR Border Troops extends its militant soldiers' greetings to the 11th SED Congress. (strong applause)

In companies and batteries, in squadrons and on ships, in recruiting centers, institutions, leadership organs, wherever -- in these days that are so significant for our entire people -- the Army members, border soldiers, and civilian employees are discharging their political and military duties; they are watching the deliberations of the communists' supreme forum with great attention and enthusiasm.

We experience the party congress as an outstanding event of historic significance. It fills us with optimism and confidence in victory. We are firmly resolved, by fulfilling the class assignment given us by the party, to actively participate in the steady continuation of the good policy for the benefit of the people and the proven course of the main task in the unity of economic and social policy. (stormy applause)

Everybody Gives the Best at His Own Place

Everybody gives the best for our socialist peace state at his place -- this militant slogan of all working people is also the catchword of all members of the NVA and GDR Border Troops. Side by side with the glorious Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, we are struggling for the implementation of the peace program of socialism, reaffirmed by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev with a new initiative at our 11th party congress. (prolonged strong applause) In doing so we rely on the skill of our commanders, political organs, and staffs, on the political awareness, constant readiness for action and military mastery of the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, and officers, with the communists in the vanguard. We are very proud that the party congress was able to draw up such a successful balance sheet of the great achievements of the workers class, of all working people, to which we have also made our contribution with the greatest increase to date in fighting strength and combat readiness. This is reflected by the results of the socialist competition "Soldiers' Deed 11th Party Congress: Combat-Ready at Any Time for Peace and Socialism," which we have all recorded on a cassette and presented to the party congress.

The fact is also confirmed in military life: Leadership by the Marxist-Leninist party constitutes the decisive source of our strength and power. We feel the urge from the bottom of our heart to express our gratitude to the party of the workers class, the SED Central Committee, and to its general secretary, to you, dear Comrade Erich Honecker, for the constant solicitude, for the great work to develop the Armed Forces, and to strengthen the socialist national defense. (stormy applause) We are combining this with the assurance that, loyal to our military oath, we will spare neither sweat nor effort to reliably protect the unworried laughter of children, the happiness of mothers, and the work in towns and the countryside which is producing abundant fruit. (strong applause).

Filled with political and moral responsibility vis-a-vis our people and allies, we too will do what we can to preserve the approximate military strategic balance to ensure that imperialism does not risk war and that peace is preserved. (stormy applause)

Firmly Linked With the Comrades-in-Arms

To be ready and capable, side by side with the fraternal armies, to deal a destructive blow to any aggressor who attempts to encroach upon the socialist gains -- this is what we regard as the meaning of our soldiers' lives. (strong applause)

Inspired by the elan of the party congress, the military and labor collectives are vigorously struggling in the socialist competition to constantly enhance the quality and effectiveness of communist education and of operational and combat training. They are struggling to guarantee at any time the required combat readiness in the ready alert system, in combat service, and in securing the borders. We will solve the tasks assigned us by the 11th party congress with a high degree of efficiency through the further development of troop control as the socialist guidance of men, through a comprehensive intensification, and through a more effective combination of science and military affairs.

With unshakable confidence in the policy of the SED, permeated by a profound love for the socialist fatherland and by hatred for the enemies of peace, we are ready, in a firm alliance of class and arms with the fraternal armies, to unconditionally carry out any order of the worker-peasant power. (prolonged stormy applause) A triple military hurrah for our Marxist-Leninist party, for the 11th party congress. (prolonged stormy applause. The delegates and guests rise from their seats. Shouts of "hurrrah," cheers for the NVA and the GDR Border Troops.)

CORRECTION TO SED CONGRESS ISSUES DIRECTIVE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "SED Congress Issues 5-Year Plan Directive," published in the 21 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page E 3, paragraph four, from line five through end of page:

...the maintenance of peace.

The directive contains the guidelines for the economic and social development of the GDR and the main goals for the development of the economy in the years 1986-90. It proceeds from a high dynamic of economic growth, from productivity and efficiency being ensured in the interest of the further all-round strengthening of the GDR and of raising its contribution to strengthening peace.

The scientific-technological revolution will increasingly sustain a dynamic economy. Above all in key technologies account must be taken of the rapid development of the productive forces, which is accelerating on a world scale. We must achieve world-class level in the fields that control the scale and dynamism of sustained economic growth in the GDR. The directive calls for rapid innovation in products and technologies .... (supplying missing passage)

FURTHER ON LOSONCZI'S VISIT TO FINLAND

LD220509 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 86

[Gyorgy Bernat report from Helsinki]

[Excerpt] Pal Losonczi returned to Helsinki this morning where he met the parliamentary whips and other parliamentary leaders representing various parties. The meeting, though short, was held in a good atmosphere; both Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish Parliament, and Pal Losonczi spoke. Both speakers praised the good relations, based on, among other things, historical kinship, and noted that the development of Hungarian-Finnish relations is taking place in accordance with the spirit of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe recommendations.

The morning program was concluded with a gala lunch at the Helsinki City Council. Mauno Koivisto, head of state, also participated. He walked from the nearby presidential palace without any bodyguard. In the presence of Koivisto, Pal Losonczi confirmed, in his toast, that full agreement was reached during the negotiations on all the fundamental issues regarding international issues. No problems or arguments, he said, burden relations between the two countries.

Visits Lappland

LD221532 Budapest MTI in English 1416 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Rovaniemi, May 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, who is currently on an official friendly visit to Finland, and his wife visited Lapplands Thursday. Finnish President of the Republic Mauno Koivisto and his wife accompanied Pal Losonczi and the Hungarian delegation on the visit to Rovaniemi, called the Gate to Lapplands and situated more than 800 kilometres from Helsinki.

The two heads of state made use of the flying time and continued friendly discussions about issues of Hungarian-Finnish relations, the possibilities of developing these. The heads of state were ceremoniously received at the airport of Rovaniemi: Pal Losonczi was met by Asko Oinas, governor of Lapin County, Keijo Kaaskelainen, president of the Rovaniemi City Council, and Matti Plettari, mayor of Rovaniemi.

The guest then drove to the Lapin House, where Governor Asko Oinas briefed them about Lapin County. Matti Plettari reported about the life of the city. In the Lapplands Museum, Director Raili Huopainen informed the guests about the country museum.

The delegation then visited the Marttiini knife factory, where manager Lauri Marttiini met the guests and guided them on the tour. The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and his party then visited a reindeer farm in Ounasvaara, near the city.

The city of Rovaniemi hosted a lunch in honour of the guests at the hotel in Ounasvaara. Keijo Jaaskelainen, president of the Rovaniemi City Council, and Pal Losonczi delivered informal toasts. They stressed that the strengthening of relations serves the interests of the Hungarian and Finnish peoples.

Pal Losonczi and his party returned to Helsinki.

Returns to Budapest

LD222151 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and his wife, returned from an official friendship visit to Finland on the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto. Pal Losonczi was accompanied by State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers, Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foreign minister, Tibor Melega, deputy foreign trade minister, and Arpad Hargita, ambassador of Hungary to Finland. At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport Pal Losonczi was met by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister, Lajos Urban, minister of transport, and leading representatives of public life.

LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD192138 Budapest MTI in English 1903 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 19 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and his party returned to Budapest Monday evening from Prague, following a one-day official friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, prime minister.

Gyorgy Lazar was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Deputy Prime Minister Laszlo Marothy and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, chairman of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation, who attended the 21st session of the commission in Prague, also returned to Budapest with Gyorgy Lazar.

WARSAW PACT ARMY COMMANDER VISITS

Arrives in Budapest

LD211928 Budapest MTI in English 1502 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 21 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, accompanied by Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the united armed forces, arrived in Budapest Wednesday at the head of a delegation for an official, friendly visit. The delegation was met at Ferihegy Airport by Colonel-General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence, and several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence. Also present was Colonel-General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Departs After Defense Talks

LD221746 Budapest MTI in English 1651 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Budapest, May 22 (MTI) -- Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the united armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Army General Anatoly Gribkov, chief of staff of the united armed forces, who headed a military delegation on an official friendhsip visit to Hungary, left Budapest on Thursday.

The delegation held talks at the Ministry of Defence with a Hungarian negotiating delegation headed by Colonel General Ferenc Karpati, minister of defence. The parties surveyed topical issues of cooperation between the armies belonging to the united armed forces.

On Thursday Viktor Kulikov met Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP]. The cordial, comradely meeting was attended by Peter Varga, head of the Administration Department at the HSWP CC, Ferenc Karpati and Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence. Present at the meeting were Anatoliy Gribkov, and Colonel General Nikolay Silchenko, representative in Hungary of the commander in chief of the united armed forces.

At Budapest's Ferihegy Airport the delegation was seen off by Ferenc Karpati, members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defence, and Nikolay Silchenko.

FOREIGN STATE SECRETARY MEETS GENSCHER IN FRG

AU061302 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 19 Apr p 4

[MTI report: "Gyula Horn's Discussions in Bonn"]

[Text] State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Bonn from 16 to 18 April. He conducted talks with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; with Dr Lutz-Georg Stavenhagen, state minister for foreign affairs; with Dr Andreas Meyer-Landrut, state secretary for foreign affairs; and with other foreign affairs officials.

Gyula Horn met Horst Teltschik, foreign affairs councillor to the federal chancellor; Volker Ruehe, deputy president of the CDU-CSU parliamentary group; Egon Bahr, SPD member of parliament; and many other leading politicians.

The meetings covered current questions in international politics, with special attention on developments in East-West relations. They reviewed concrete possibilities for further improving relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the FRG.

AUSTRIA LIFTS FOODSTUFF EMBARGO 22 MAY

LD221422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 May 86

[Excerpt] Laszlo Marothy and Peter Veress speaking to diplomats at the stands of West European exhibitors [at Budapest International Fair] brought up the subject of foodstuff limitation which affects our exports tangibly. The commercial councillor of the Austrian Embassy said that his country will lift the embargo on Hungary on Thursday [22 May]

PRC RAILWAYS MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT GDANSK

LD221502 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 22 -- An eight-strong delegation of Chinese railways with Minister Ding Guangen has visited the Gdansk viovodship. The delegation is staying in Poland at the invitation from the Polish minister of transport. The Chinese guest, accompanied by China's Consul General in Gdansk Huang Zhenmin, visted the Gdansk old town and Westerplatte, among other sites.

WOJCIK OUTLINES FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

LD221321 Warsaw AFP in English 1828 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 21: Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik told a news conference here today that during the present five-year period it was especially important to reconcile the need to boost exports with production capacities, also bearing in mind the need to service the foreign debt and finance the necessary imports. The ensuing goal was to increase the share of Poland's foreign trade in generating the national income, he said.

The coming years will not see a visible increase of Poland's production potential. This means that increased exports will stem from improved economic proportions at home and from better exploitation of existing production capacities. Pressure is being put on re-structurization of production with an eye to increasing expansion on foreign markets.

Minister Wojcik also said that it was for the Ministry of Foreign Trade to suggest the directions of necessary investments in enterprises and to help finance them. The first steps have already been made as the so-called small restructurization involved some 30 ventures expected to yield 600 million rubles and 150 million dollars worth of exports by the year 1990.

Hopes are also being pinned on the planned export developing bank which should start practical operation by the end of this year. Another supporting element will be the possibility to establish companies with foreign capital. The Ministry of Foreign Trade will support producers' attempts to independently enter foreign markets.

Following are the main theses of Minister Wojcik's answers to questions posed at the conference. Exports will grow faster if Poland is able to allocate bigger outlays for imports designed to satisfy the needs of production, hence also export-oriented production. Poland tries to get its creditors to accept such course of argumentation. We also count on admission to the IMF and on the organization's aid in Poland's efforts aimed to improve the balance of payments and increase participation in the international division of labour.

As for relations with developing states Poland plans to be more bold as far as granting credits is concerned. The minister confirmed the interest in compensation deals such as barters, clearings, etc. In the near future we do not foresee any dramatic changes in currency exchange rates in economic relations with those countries, he said. However, this export-stimulating instrument will be applied with greater consistence than before.

Asked whether there were reasons for optimism regarding relations with the United States, Minister Wojcik responded in the negative.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT TO MARAMURES COUNTY

Tours Various Enterprises

AU212007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 21/5/1986 -- Continuing his working visit in north-western Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Mme Elena Ceausescu, arrived on May 21 in the afternoon in Maramures County.

In the years of socialism this county has continuously increased its economic vigor, ensuring ever better working and living conditions to its residents. Maramures is among the counties that have recorded fast development rates in the last two decades. Industry has grown fourfold and agriculture thrice. Maramures is now first in the country with complex ore production, contributes 80 percent of the lead and zinc production and 60 per cent of the precious metal one. Over 90 per cent of its capital assets were realized in the years after the 9th Congress of the RCP (1965). Upon the lasting foundation of economic development in the Maramures cities and villages have recorded renewing changes.

Benefitting from important investment funds Sighetu Maramatiei has turned into a centre of the economic and social activities of the localities in the valleys of the Iza, Mara, Cosau and Tisza.

On arrival and all along the visit the Maramures people extended a festive reception to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The working dialogue started at the timber combine in Sighetu Marmatiei, a representative unit of the specialized industry that is highly equipped and ensures a proper capitalization of the Maramures County's rich forest stock. The combine currently turns out a wide range of curved, period and rustic furniture, and is also one of the major producers of plywood and veneers, which it delivers both at home and abroad. President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the intensification of the efforts for further cutting down the consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, energy and fuel, of the production expenditures.

The visit continued at the cattle research and production station. The achievements so far in the fulfillment of the task that Maramures should become an important supplier of reproduction animals for the other counties. Likewise, aspects of development of handicrafts, of fruit-growing and fodder base were analized.

On parting, President Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the Sighetu Marmatiei residents for the achievements especially in the improvement and dissemination of the "Bruna de Maramures" ox breed which is an asset of the whole county.

The next objective of the working visit was the Baia Sprie mine, one of the biggest in the county. An ancient mining centre, Baia Sprie town has seen an unprecedented development these last few years. One of the biggest dressing factories -- the central flotation -- was erected here, the Suior mine opened, the mining equipment and repari plant was built, and the enterprise of industrial production for railways was set up, 1,500 flats were built for working people as well as numerous socio-cultural establishments, among which a lycee, a cinema hall, a hospital and modern tourism and entertainment facilities. The mine has developed to become one of the most modern mines of the country equipped with high-efficiency technologies. The miners here turned out above planned provisions considerable amounts of lead, zinc, copper, other metals and cut production expenditure.

Ore mining installations were visited and the major achievements of the mining units in the first four months, the measures for the organization and modernization of production processes until 1990 were analyzed. President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated the fine results scored in the first four months, as the Baia Sprie mine fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan. Referring to the targets set by the 13th RCP Congress, for the growth of local raw materials base, Nicolae Ceausescu dwelt on the problems related to the better organization of work and a higher efficiency in the extraction and dressing of ores. The presidential helicopter next headed for Baia Mare, county-seat.

The working visit to Maramures County continues.

Speaks at Baia Mare Mass Rally

AU221055 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0833 GMT 22 May 86

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at rally in Baia Mare on the occasion of his working visit to Maramures County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades I would like to begin by extending, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and government, and on my own behalf, warm revolutionary greetings to you, to all residents of the Baia Mare Municipality and Maramures County, together with best wishes [cheers, chants]

Once again we are in Maramures on a working visit. We are at the beginning of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and we wanted to talk with the working people, the miners, the machine-builders, the cooperative farmers, and other working people about how the past 5-year plan has been completed and specifically about the way the activity has begun aimed at fulfilling the 1986 plan -- the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which marks a higher level of development of our socialist homeland. [cheers, chants]

We have visited some enterprises in Maramures, Sighetu Marmatiei, and a mining enterprise in Baia Mare. On the whole, our impressions are positive. We noted with great satisfaction that the working people in Maramures, like the working people throughout our country, have proceeded with great determination to properly fulfill this year's plan. The results registered in the first 4 months demonstrate that the working people in Maramures have even registered a certain surplus in the plan for this period. This makes it possible to register a greater surplus in this year's plan fulfillment, thus ensuring a lasting basis for the fulfillment of the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

The plan for the first 4 months has been exceeded considerably throughout the country. Ninth party congress decisions and the plan for the current 5-year plan are realistic and are in keeping with the potential and possibilities of our national economy and with the creative energy and force of workers, engineers, men of science and culture, peasants, and of our whole people who, under party leadership, are firmly determined to ensure Romania's advance toward new heights of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

For these excellent results, I would like to extend to all working people in Maramures warmest congratulations and wishes for increasingly greater successes in all areas. [cheers, chants] From this big mass rally in Baia Mare I also want to extend warmest congratulations to all working people in our homeland and wish them success in fulfilling this year's plan under favorable conditions and to thus set a lasting basis for fulfilling the overall 5-year plan. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, as is well known, the 13th party congress established that the basic goals were our homeland's transition from a developing socialist country to an average developed socialist country by the year 2000, and the implementation of the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the firm assertion, in this period, of the communist principles of work and life in all areas. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the 13th party congress decisions, industry, agriculture and the other sectors of activity, place stress on an intensive development and on achieving a new quality of work and life of our people. This presupposes perfecting our overall activity, increasing the role of science, education, and culture as basic factors in the overall socialist development and in our homeland's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

In the past 5-year plan and in the years of socialist construction in the past 20 years in general Baia Mare developed vigorously and the contribution by miners in Maramures in general to ensuring the raw material base has become very important. However, in the current 5-year plan this contribution has to increase even more. We have wonderful miners and wonderful specialists, people who have demonstrated that they are able to properly fulfill the tasks entrusted to them. Therefore, I am firmly convinced that the miners and chemists in Maramures will be able to extract greater quantities of ores with a richer content and to ensure the extraction of all useful substances from ores, so as to increase profitability and yield larger useful outputs of copper, zinc, lead, and other useful ores.

We have discussed these problems both yesterday and today. There are still many things to be done. However, I do not now want to dwell on them. I hope that the miners, the chemists, the party organizations, the county party committee will draw the necessary conclusions in order to do all they can so that both the miners and chemists in Maramures will fulfill their duties under favorable conditions in order to yield large quantities of nonferrous metals to our homeland and to contribute to the fulfillment of the 5-year plan under favorable conditions. [cheers, chants]

I do not want to refer to the other enterprises we have visited, both the machine-building and [word indistinct] enterprises. There too, we noted positive things and I am convinced that all working people there are in the overall industry in the Baia Mare Municipality and Maramures County will take very firm action to raise the general level of the county's industry both from the point of view of the technological level and product quality. We must well understand that the implementation of the 13th party congress targets requires all industrial and other units to act with great determination and in a revolutionary spirit to achieve better quality so that Romanian products from all areas are competitive and that some even surpass the latter. We have a good industry, good workers, engineers, and technicians and we have everything that is needed, so that Romanian industry and thus that in Maramures, too, will be up to the requirements of the current scientific-technological revolution. [cheers, chants]

We have also gathered positive impressions about the activity carried out in the area of livestock, of selecting and improving the Bruna de Maramures ox breed. Generally speaking, it is necessary that firm action be taken in agriculture, too, to fulfill the new agrarian revolution, which presupposes raising agricultural yields to a higher level as one of the basic branches of the Romanian economy.

We discussed yesterday, or rather last night, with the county bureau a number of problems regarding better organization of work, the implementation of measures aimed at increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency, so that Maramures County, too, will properly fulfill the measures and decisions of the 13th party congress and of the Central Committee in the fields to which I have referred.

There are positive things to be noted for a start; however, there are still many things to be done. It is necessary for us to see to it that Maramures achieves industrial production of some 40 billion lei by 1990, at the end of the current 5-year plan. Industrial production and production of the other sectors must vigorously increase, so that, on this basis, Maramures County will be among the counties with an industrial production of at least 60,000 - 70,000 lei per capita and so that industrial [Ceausescu corrects himself] agricultural production and the other production will increase accordingly.

The possibilities in Maramures are, in my view, even greater. However, I have left leeway to exceed and to achieve larger outputs than I have mentioned. This presupposes that appropriate measures have to be established in all areas in order to ensure increased itemized production, profitability, reduced material consumption, an increase in labor productivity, and an improvement of the overall activity in general. On this basis, the general level of production must be increased, the only way to ensure the well-being and happiness of our whole people. [cheers, chants]

During the years of socialist construction -- along with the development of industry, agriculture, and of the other socioeconomic branches -- housing construction and the construction of sociocultural establishment developed considerably. Baia Mare and Maramures themselves progressed a great deal; they have become cities that ensure modern living and work conditions for their residents. There are still many things to be done in connection with a better planning of cities, beginning with Baia Mare and Maramures [Ceausescu corrects himself] and Sighetu Marmatiei, and the other localities, communes (words indistinct) in order to be able to ensure optimal living and housing conditions from all viewpoints, optimal conditions for education, culture, health, and so forth. The problem of town planning is also an important factor for our homeland's progress toward communism and of raising the general standard of culture and living of our nation. [cheers, chants]

Once again I want to express the conviction that the party organization in Maramures and all party organizations in towns and communes, in industrial and agricultural units, and in all areas, and all working people will act in complete unity to ensure the more active participation of people in Maramures in the general development of our homeland and in implementing the strategic targets of the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward the golden peak of communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, while placing in the center of all our activity the fulfillment of the wonderful program of our homeland's development we also attach great signficance to developing international relations, cooperation with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. We act most firmly to ensure that interstate relations are based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for independence and national sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. We are convinced that only on the basis of these principles can people cooperate with good results and can develop independently and freely. [cheers, chants]

In order to appropriately fulfill our development program as well as for other people in fulfill their programs, we need peace. Therefore, the party and our people do the utmost to put an end to the arms race and ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world! [cheers, chants]

Taking into consideration the serious international situation, we believe that we must increase the efforts of cooperation and solidarity with other countries and with all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and with all the people, in order to determine the halting of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Life has proved that the nuclear energy and the nuclear weapons represent a danger for the existance of life itself and of civilization on our planet.

Therefore, the elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe and the entire planet must be the fundamental objective of the struggle for peace waged by all the people of the world. [cheers, chants]

We must do everything to ensure that deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles and generally of new nuclear weapons in Europe is stopped and the complete elimination of these missiles and of all nuclear weapons is achieved. Europe does not need any nuclear weapons. The security of any state is not better for the presence of nuclear weapons. On the contrary, insecurity and the danger of nuclear arms being used in a way or another, including accidentally, increases, and this fact affects the life of all European nations. Therefore, we also call from Baia Mare and Maramures, from this ancient soil of the Romanians for everything possible to be done for a Europe without nuclear weapons, for a united Europe of free and independent nations! [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we are firmly determined to act to bring about an appropriate agreement between the USSR and the United States regarding nuclear weapons and the militarization of outer space. We most firmly support the USSR proposals to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000 in three stages. We believe -- I repeat once again -- that we must start with the elimination of missiles and nuclear weapons from Europe. Nuclear tests must be halted becuase any nuclear test, regardless of the conditions in which it takes place, releases huge quantities of radiation, which strongly affects the life of the people. Once again, we call on the United States to halt nuclear test. When the American people themselves and all other peoples are calling for a halt to nuclear tests, it is incomprehensible that the United States carried out a new nuclear test yesterday. We believe that it must be understood that mankind cannot accept that a country, regardless of its size, disregards the interests of all the other nations and of life on our planet! [cheers, chants]

We believe that it is necessary to start working out a comprehensive program of general disarmament, in which chemical and conventional weapons should be included, so that by the year 2000, concurrently with the elimination of nuclear weapons, a reduction of at least 50 percent of the entire arsenal and the complete elimination of chemical weapons, and the reduction of military expenditures are achieved because only in this way can conditions be created for the security of all nations and can we firmly advance towards a world without weapons, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all nations of the world! [cheers, chants]

Romania most resolutely speaks out for halting all military conflicts and against using the military way, the use and threat of force in solving various interstate problems. We believe that it is necessary to move to solving all problems solely through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of peoples who are in conflict and the interests of all mankind and of international peace. We firmly support the political settlement of the Middle East issues. We speak out for an international conference with the participation of the PLO, and for solutions which can ensure the Palestinian people's right to independence and to their own state, and the independence and sovereignty of all the countries in the region. We firmly speak out for a political solution of the Iran-Iraq war and for solving all other conflicts, solely through negotiations. it is high time to halt all the military conflicts and start solving problems only through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of each nations. Only in this way can the means wasted today be used for socioeconomic development and for raising the well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

From this great mass rally in Baia Mare too, we most resolutely condemn the attack of South Africa against the Republics of Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana. We call for an end to all military actions of South Africa against its neighbors, for an end to the apartheid policy, and for the free access of the majority African population to the whole of political and social life.

It is necessary to completely eliminate all traces of any form of colonial policy and to ensure the full independence of each nation and the right of each nation to master its own destiny and decide on its own development as it desires, without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Socialist Romania is most resolutely acting to seek solutions to the complex problems of underdevelopment. We speak out for an international conference under UN aegis with equal participation by developing and developed countries, within the United Nations, in order to reach joint agreements regarding the new international relations, the new economic order, the settlement of the developing countries' foreign debt issues, and other measures which should permit the more rapid progress of the countries that are lagging behind, the socioeconomic development of each nation, and good cooperation among all nations of the world. These are objective necessities for overcoming the international economic crisis and harmoniously developing the economy of the world. We firmly believe that the peoples of the developing countries are capable of and must determine the most rapid change of the current situation of inequity in international economic relations and achieve a new world economic order. [cheers, chants]

In solving all the complex and serious international problems, an important role is played by the United Nations, other international bodies, the Nonaligned Movement, and generally by the united struggle of all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces, and all the peoples of the world, which have the necessary force and can change the course of events from the road toward a catastrophe to the road toward cooperation, detente, and a more just and better world, in which each nation can develop in accordance with its wishes. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, we are very happy with this new meeting with the working people in Maramures. I would like to express once again our full satisfaction with the impressions we have gained about the work and the determination of all the Maramures citizens regarding the fulfillment of the objectives of the new 5-year plan. Primarily, I would like to express our satisfaction with the new meeting with the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, women, the youth, the children, and with all the inhabitants of this ancient land, who everywhere welcomed us with warm feelings and strong manifestation of their will to unflinchingly implement the domestic and international policy of our party and state! [cheers, chants]

In all these, we see once again the expression of the complete unity of all working people, in Maramures around our Communist Party, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission to lead our nations towards the high peaks of well-being and happiness, independence and sovereignty, towards the high, bright peaks of communism. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, too, I want to express the conviction that the party organizations, the county party committee, the working people's collectives, the managerial council, all bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy, all working people, and all citizens of Maramures will act with great determination and will do all they can so that Maramures will hold one of the best places in the great competition among our homeland's counties in order to ensure a more vigorous improvement of each county and of our homeland in general and a general improvement in the standard of living of our whole nation. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction I wholeheartedly wish you increasingly greater successes and the greatest achievements in all areas. Much good health and great happiness. [cheers, chants]

CEAUSESCU MEETS SALAJ COUNTY RCP LEADERS

AU221943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1906 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/5/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, who arrived in Salaj on a working visit, met in a working meeting with the members of the bureau of the Salaj County Committee of the RCP on Thursday evening. The meeting occasioned an analysis of the stage of fulfilment of the economic tasks set during the previous visit paid to Salaj by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

GENERAL SECRETARY CHAIRS RCP COMMITTEE MEETING

AU091929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/5/1986 -- The Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP met in a meeting on May 9, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and analyzed reports on the measures for a better management of the forest stock, of the growth and mountain pastures, the population's health condition and the activity unfolded last year for the enforcement of the law on property control. The Executive Political committee endorsed the proposals presented and emphasized the special importance of securing all measures with a view to maintaining the integrity of the forest stock and preserving the forests through the limitation of the wood stock fellings and the extension of the afforested areas. The Executive Political Committee endorsed the proposals regarding the shifting to the administration of the Ministry of Silviculture of the forests now being administered by people's councils, state-run and cooperative agriculture units, as well as of the shelter-belts on the farm lands along the communication ways.

In connection with the population's health condition it was stressed that special attention was paid to the population's health, to protecting and consolidating the family, rearing and educating the young generation, to maintaining the whole nation's vigor and youthfulness. Important sums of money were earmarked yearly out of the state budget for the expansion and improvement of the network of health protection units, the training and specialization of cadres, the steady improvement of the equipment with medical outfit, with therapeutical and prophlactic means, as well as for the utilization of the natural factors of rest and rehabilitation of the working people's health. To the same end, a unitary legislative framework was thought out and applied, normative acts were endorsed which provides new principles as a foundation for the whole medical-sanitary activity. Consequent to this intense and complex preoccupation, Romania is now among the world's countries with a comfortable number of doctors and hospital beds. The Executive Political Committee stressed that the achievements with regard to the health condition and demographic phenomena should be up to the party and state's preoccupations and conditions provided. Indications were also given to more firmly apply the provisions of the law on raising the birth-rate and banning interruptions of pregnancy, of the population's growth.

Examining the activity carried out for the application of the law on property control, the Executive Political Committee assessed that, last year, more perseverent action had been taken to protect and ensure the integrity of the socialist ownership to disclose and stop the facts that prejudice the public and citizens' health. The tendencies of getting rich and of gettng incomes without work of profiteers, of corrupt elements, of those who seek to harm societal interests were combated. In the same meeting, the Executive Political Committee examined and approved a plan of measures regarding the anniversary of 600 years since the accession to the throne of Prince Mircea the Great, as well as a plan of measures for the anniversary of 2,500 years since the first fights of the Geto-Dacian people for freedom and independence.

MORE REPORTAGE ON NINTH BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONGRESS

Resolutions Adopted

LD212232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May -- At its closing session today the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress adopted five resolutions outlining the LC's tasks in the ideopolitical sphere, in the development of socioeconomic relations and self-management, and in education, culture, and agriculture.

The main feature of all these documents is an insistence on heightened responsibility of both the LC members and of its organs and organizations, and of basic organizations of associated labor and the republic as the top body. Strong emphasis has also been placed on the need for unity and togetherness in the development not only of the republic but of Yugoslavia as a whole.

The resolution on the tasks of consolidating the unity and action capability and heightening the responsibility of the LC organs urges the development and strengthening of self-managing federalism in Yugoslavia through both "the recognition of national characteristics and increased realization of common aspirations and interests."

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, the resolution states, strives to develop the autonomy of its own organization within the LCY as a unique revolutionary organization, but is at the same time responsible to the LCY, to the working class, and to all of Yugoslavia's nations and nationalities. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, together with the central and provincial committees of the republics and provinces, is directly and fully responsible for ensuring that the LCY policy is consistently implemented.

In this context, a new and exceptionally interesting idea has been put forward suggesting that in the process of formulating and then implementing the LCY's uniform policy, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee will be obliged to exchange views and information about the work and initiatives of other central and provincial committees. By the same token, this Central Committee will propose initiatives to the LC organs in other republics and provinces while at the same time considering and respecting theirs.

The document also focuses considerable attention on the activity of the LC members and organizations, on the role of municipal committees and so forth and places particular emphasis on the need to improve the substance and method of work and activity through personal example and attitude toward the LC, society, production, and overall development. "The LC must also conduct a more effective struggle within its own ranks against the proponents of the type of behavior contrary to the principles and values of a self-managing society," the resolution states among other things, stressing in the same context that dual morality, egoism, sycophancy, opportunism, and narrow interests are incompatible with the image of an LC member. The resolution also insists on "an uncompromising resistance to all antiself-management and anticommunist forces and tendencies," and calls for determined action against nationalist ideas. It also insists on uncompromising, resolute, and well-argued ideopolitical action of differentiation among all those who in the information media, publishing houses, journals, and scientific institutions allow, through their opportunist, negligent, and irresponsible behavior, the proponents of antisocialist and antiself-management ideologies to voice their counterrevolutionary ideas in public.

In this context, the emphasis is placed on the need to enhance ideopolitical education in the entire LC with a special role being assigned to the centers for Marxist education and relevant factors in it.

The resolution on the LC's struggle for the continued development of the socialist relationship of self-management, for material and social development, and for scientific and technological progress proceeds from the stance that as a result of the situation where income is being constantly alienated from workers and where the economic position of associated labor is worsening, there has been a halt in the development of self-management. For this reason the LC must make efforts to concentrate its activity on the development of self-management, on the development of the economy in stable circumstances, and on faster technical-technological progress.

The resolution also calls for associated labor to organize itself on the basis of self-management, for a large-scale pooling of labor and resources on the basis of income relations on the Yugoslav market. The LC will continue to conduct a resolute and long-term battle against unjustified social differences and will resolutely oppose all proponents of the tendency toward such a mode of organization on the basis of self-management which is likely to lead to insularity within municipal, regional, and republican boundaries. It will also counter all attempts to hamper integrational processes on the Yugoslav market. In explaining this thesis the resolution uses basic organizations of associated labor as its point of departure and emphasizes that the LC will oppose in a determined manner any tendency toward abolishing them and giving them the status of a work organization. The resolution itself dwells extensively on basic organizations of associated labor and, in particular, on self-management in them. In this context it is argued that decisionmaking through direct endorsement or consensus in these self-managing cells must be brought within legally established bounds.

The resolution also urges continued promotion and improvement in the economic system while reducing the inflation rate is defined as a task of exceptional importance. To this end, the resolution insists on increased production, labor productivity, and exports as well as on greater economizing and lower spending. It is stated that since science is also a force of production the republic's own scientific and research work and technological development must be promoted so that the republic may become more rapidly and efficiently involved in both Yugoslav and world scientific and technological processes. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC insists that it is necessary to ensure coordination in scientific and research work in Yugoslavia which will in turn facilitate closer technological, economic, and development links.

The resolution also demands that the growth in personal income during the ensuring period should be in line with the growth in productivity. As far as distribution is concerned the resolution insists on fuller value being put on productive and creative work so that the interest of the workers in the results of their work can be stepped up.

The congress of the communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina believes that it is harmful to change the basic constitutional principles and ideopolitical orientations as regards the building of our political system, and that this should not be done. At the same time, the congress insists on the necessary measures and actions being taken to ensure the more efficient operation of the political system and also to devise new and better solutions with a view to removing faster and more successfully the shortcomings in the way it is functioning.

The LC, one of the congress resolutions stresses, must operate so as to develop awareness about the priority of joint and general interests in relations to narrow interests and the interests of the individuals. In order to prevent partial interests from being foisted on the delegate decisionmaking process as general or joint interests, the various forms of cooperation and links between the delegations, the promotion of the system of their reciprocal information, and the enhanced opening of the process of coordination of stands and interests must be developed more intensively.

The election of the delegates to the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, especially for the safeguarding of the influence of delegate grassroots on the work and on the decisionmaking process in that chamber, must be studied fully and solutions devised which will be more appropriate to the delegate system, the congress document says. As far as the self-management interest communities and the irrational and unjustified way in which they are organized can be overcome. Moreover, constitutional, legal, and self-management enactments which regulate self-management interest organizations, as a whole must be improved.

Cooperation between the socialist republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and other socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces must be developed more extensively and fully because this cooperation represents a significant aspect of fulfilling the joint interests of our working people and citizens and of our nations and nationalities, and is an essential factor of strengthening socialist unity and the overall relations in the Yugoslav federation. The duty of LC organizations and members in the republican organs and organizations, in the jobs they do and the tasks on which they work, is to give life to the jointly agreed policy in the federation, to strictly apply federal laws and regulations, and with their own example to show that the same procedure should apply in all the institutions of the political system. The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will operate consistently, ideopolitically, and from the action point of view to efficiently lay down and fulfill the joint interests in the federation on which it will insist especially that the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina should fulfill and increase its responsibility, both for its own development and for the development of the Yugoslav federation as a whole. In persisting with its struggle against Statism, the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the congress document stresses, will steer its actvity also into making sure that the state and its institutions, required at the present stage of our social development, operate efficiently.

The promotion and consolidation of constitutionality and legality, too, are mentioned in these documents. In this context special reference is made to the responsibility to strengthen socioeconomic attitudes toward social property. The "Resolution about the tasks of the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina on the implementation and development of the political system of socialist self-management" resolutely calls for consistent implementation of the rights of our working people and citizens guaranteed by the constitution and legislation, and of their commitments. The bureaucratic attitude displayed by individual services in the municipal assemblies, self-management interest communities, and in organizations of associated labor with reference to satisfying the basic demands of our working people and citizens -- because they are the appropriate services which have to do that -- must be resolutely foiled.

The LC will fight permanently and vigorously against all forms of nationalism and chauvinism which always emerge either as a forerunner or as a consequence of counterrevolutionary and antisocialist tendencies or of egotistical, either centralistic or parochial, objectives and interests.

The communists in all sections of public information media and in the institutions on which their successful functioning and development upon self-management foundations directly depend, this resolution stresses, are dutybound to constantly develop and strengthen the socialist self-management orientation of public information media by keeping constantly open the front of the struggle against attempts to use these media as a device to disseminate antisocialist and antiself-management influences and ideologies, especially nationalist and clerico-nationalist, to impose bloc influences in the treatment of international relations, or to represent parochial or centralist interests and conduct. It is crucially important that the process of the democratization of the overall system of public information be opened up even wider, and that all the tendencies which aim at putting up fences within the unified Yugoslav information area or at closing any border or indulging in monopoly conduct on the press market should be resolutely crushed.

The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC stresses the commitment for the unity of our country's foreign policy, whose substance and idepolitical meaning are built into the LCY program and into the SFRY Constitution to be consistently continued and permanently implemented. Being vitally interested in the preservation of peace, in respect for freedom and independence of the peoples and states, in the preservation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SFRY, in our country's nonaligned foreign policy, and in its openness toward the outside world, the communists and all the working people and citizens in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina render and will continue to render full support for our country's foreign policy built upon these principles.

In special resolutions the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress made an in-depth assessment of the state of the developing of self-management relations in the area of education in schooling, culture afphysical culture, and of the tasks of communists in the solution of the job-creation problems, and laid down the tasks. The communists in organizations of higher learning, this resolution says, should ensure scholarly and educational syllabuses which will secure a more dynamic monitoring of scientific events and developments, including modern educational methods and cadre training.

As far as culture is concerned, the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina will resist without compromise any attempts to abuse the freedom of cultural and artistic creative work, whose basic intention in any case is not a cultural and artistic one, but primarily a negative political and ideological one. While contributing an open attitude toward the cultures of other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, the LC will resolutely oppose hegemonistic and paternalistic aspirations in culture whose aim it is to frustrate the free development of the culture of our nations and nationalities.

The communists bear special responsibility for encouraging and developing ideopolitical [as received] work in physical culture organizations, for the democratization of relations, and for the way decisions which should more fully express the right to the fulfillment of the needs, wishes, and interests of our working people and citizens in this area are adopted. Thanks to a national loan and to local contributions during the current plan period about 100,000 young educated people will be employed in Bosnia-Hercegovina which, together with about 280,000 citizens who will find employment through the routine supply of resources, will represent a significant contribution to alaying unemployment. In this connection the Ninth Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Congress stressed the need for constant control and for all the factors in society to display full responsibility so that the projects under construction can be completed on time and more efficiently. A firm long-term orientation in the development ofproduction-craft activities of small businesses in the social sector and in the area of private work using the resources owned by our citizens must be secured.

Presidium Elected

LD212339 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 21 May (TANJUG) -- At its first session following the conclusion of the work of the Ninth Congress of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina, the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina elected as president Milan Uzelac and Saban Kevric as secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia and Hercegovina.

A 13-member Presidium was elected by secret vote. They are: Milan Uzelac, Seid Maglajlija, Zivko Grubor, Saban Kevric, Milan Skoro, Alija Isakovic, Jerko Bradvica, Smiljka Milojevic, Ivan Cvitkovic, Nedeljko Mandic, Abdulah Mutapcic, Nijaz Durakovic, and Nenad Guzina.

SERBIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

AU220926 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 86 p 3

[V. K., D. D. report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 14 May -- At its session today, chaired by Ivan Stambolic, the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia endorsed the Draft Resolution of the 10th LC Congress, as well as the Draft Decision on the number and method of election of members of the LCY and Serbian LC organs and delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from this republic. Also discussed and endorsed was the proposal of candidates for highest party offices in the republic and for LC organs from this republic.

Before starting with the agenda, Central Committee President Ivan Stambolic informed the present members that by being elected president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Azem Vlasi had become member of the Central Committee. He congratulated Vlasi on the election and thanked Kolj Siroka for his work in this Central Committee.

Speaking on the Draft Resolution of the 10th Congress of the LC of Serbia, Ivan Stojanovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium, devoted most of the introductory speech to messages arising from the public debate on this document. The LC membership, he pointed out, demanded greater efficacy of the LC itself, more decisive actions, greater unity of the LCY and the LC of Serbia, and more responsibility.

Expounding on the proposal of candidates for organs of the LC of Serbia and the LCY from the LC of Serbia, and for delegates to the 13th LCY Congress, Momcilo Vicentijevic, Cadre Commission president and Presidium member, said that consultations had been carried out in all communal LC committees, intercommunal LC conferences, the Belgrade LC City Committee, and provincial committees of the LC's of Vojvodian and Kosovo. Substitution and Not Replacement

The list for organs of the LC of Serbia and the LCY, as Vicentijevic stressed, contains the same number of candidates as the number to be elected, which is the result of a well organized pre-electory activity, the appointment and nomination of candidates, carried out in conformity with the adopted documents and positions. Of 157 nominated candidates for members of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, there are 55 workers, 10 farmers, 28 women, 22 young people, and 11 veterans.

There are 78 candidates with a faculty diploma. The national composition is in conformity with the national composition of the LC of Serbia and with the LC policy on the quality of peoples and nationalities in the SR of Serbian and the SFRY. The only new name is Borislav Radovic, who was proposed as Central Committee member by the City LC Committee "out of cadre reasons" instead of Djoka Stojicic who had been proposed earlier.

At the end of this session, the last session of this Central Committee, Ivan Stambolic addressed the members.

With the naturally inevitable and rather extensive replacement of the generation of revolutionaries, and in changed circumstances, Stambolic pointed out, there will understandably be changes in the way of implementing decisions. However, the aims of the revolution will not be changed, nobody will be allowed to retailor its achievements. This is only a working substitution of a glorious period, and by no means its replacement, its dismissal from the historic scene.

DRAFT LAW SEEKS MORE PROTECTION FOR NATIONALITIES

LD220248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0220 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Belgrade, May 21 (TANJUG) -- Every attack, insult, maltreatment, threat, forced migration or the preventing of the settling of members of other nations and nationalities in any part of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia will be punished with prison terms ranging from six months to 10 years.

This is provided by a draft amendment to the criminal law, determined by the Assembly of the Republic of Serbia here today.

All those who by polluting drinking water, destroying crops, taking land, usurping the property of others, desecrating graves of in any other way disturb members of other national and nationalities will be punished with up to 10 years prison terms, it is said in the draft.

According to the draft, the endangering of the freedom and rights of members of other nations, primarily the violation of the equality of languages, will also be treated as a criminal offense.

In the province of Kosovo which makes part of the Republic of Serbia, Albanian separatists and chauvinists in 1981 staged mass disorders under the slogan "Kosovo-republic" with the intention of bringing about the secession of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and joining it to Albania.

This largely disturbed the inter-nationality relations in Kosovo populated with Albanians, Serbs and Montenegrins, and in consequence the number of Serbs and Montenegrins who left the province under pressure rapidly increased. From 1981 to 1985, more than 18 thousand Serbs and Montenegrins migrated from Kosovo.